Caledonian Mercury

No. 12,060. EDINBURGH, PRINTED BY ROBERT ALLAN, MONDAY, JANUARY 7. 1799. PRICE SIXPENCE.

Theatre Royal, Edinburgh.

MR KEMBLE does himself the honour of informing the Nobility and the Public, that the THEATRE ROYAL will OPEN on SATURDAY, January 19th, with the highly celebrated Comedy now acting in London with the greatest success and applause, to crouded and brilliant audiences, called

THE STRANGER.

To which will be added, a FARCE, called

A TRIP TO SCOTLAND.

In respect and gratitude to the Proprietors of the Theatre Royal in Drury Lane, Mr Kemble thinks it only proper to mention, that no other Manager has been favoured by them with the manuscript copy of the Stranger, which the Public may be assured is a most excellent Piece, and very superior, *(for Stage effect at least)* to the printed Play.

The very great expence attending the getting up of "Blue Beard," which is now almost ready for representation, Mr Kemble hopes, will be received by the Edinburgh Audience as a small tribute of gratitude for the kind manner in which he has always been protected in his difficult situation. He thinks he may venture to say that, London excepted, there never was a theatrical spectacle, in point of decorative splendour, brought forward with equal magnificence. The Scenery is entirely by that admirable artist, Mr Naismith, and the Dresses, Elephants, Camels, Horses, Palanquins, &c. &c. by Mr Johnston, the mechanist of Drury Lane Theatre, and are all *exactly* finished as in London.

LOVERS VOWS, LAUGH WHEN YOU CAN, THE JEW AND THE DOCTOR, BLUE DEVIL,——and in short all the New Pieces, will be brought forward in due time.

The following Performers are engaged:

MR SIDDONS.
MR SMITH—from the Theatre Royal, Bath.
MR POWER—from the Theatre Royal, Liverpool.
MR FISHER—from the Theatre Royal, Manchester.
MR VENABLES—from the Theatre Royal, Bristol.
MR TOMKINS—frem the Theatre Royal, Liverpool.
MR WILD—from the Theatre Royal, Windsor.
MRS KNIGHT—from the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden.
MRS CLENDENEN—from the Theatre Royal, Ditto.
MISS SMITH—from the Theatre Royal, Bath.

BRITISH STATE LOTTERY,

Begins drawing on Monday the 11th February, 1799.

THE ORIGINAL TICKETS AND SHARES,

In Halves, Quarters, Eighths, and Sixteenths,

Are Sold and Registered, in variety of Numbers, by

SCOTT, SMITH, STEIN, & CO.

ROYAL EXCHANGE, EDINBURGH:

Where, in the Twenty preceding State Lotteries, many of the Capital Prizes have been sold.

SCHEME. Prizes.	Value.	Tot. Value
3 of	L.20000	is L.60000
4	10000	40000
5	5000	25000
5	2000	10000
10	1000	10000
15	500	7500
30	100	3000
100	50	5000
36900	20	338000
1 first drawn blank		1000
1 first do. last day		500
17072 Prizes.		L. 500000
32928 Blanks.		
50000 Tickets.		

Registering, Sixpence each Number.

Correct Numerical and Register Books kept, and Adventurers duly informed of their success.

All prizes sold at this Office will be paid at current value as soon as drawn.

The Patent Lists of each day's drawing of the present and preceding Lotteries, will continue to be kept open for the inspection of the Public, and all Lottery business punctually transacted.

Correspondents at a distance, remitting cash, or bills at a short date, may be supplied on the same terms as if personally present.

Letters, post paid, duly answered—Schemes gratis.

N. B. *The holders of prizes sold at this Office, in former Lotteries, will receive the value, upon sending their tickets*

*** INSURANCES on SHIPPING, MERCHANDIZE, and LIVES, done as usual.

CITY OF LONDON, WESTMINSTER, AND BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK

NEW UNIVERSAL TONTINE, for the Benefit of Survivors at the Expiration of Seven Years, Established November 12, 1798.

TREASURERS, the BANK OF ENGLAND, where the Subscriptions and all other Monies are placed at interest in the Names of the following Trustees:

Harvey C. Coombe, Esq. M.P.
Messf. W. Sharpe, Dean street and Smithfield
J. Branscomb, Holborn
T. Taylor, Bridge street
R. Tangate, Camberwell
J. Brasbridge, Fleet street
W. Marriott, do.
Messf. J. Taylor, banker, Southwark
R. Jacques, Esq. Hatton garden
R. Howell, Thames street
J. Scrape, Temple place
J. George, Salisbury-square and
T. Cotterell, Shoe-lane

The first Society under this name has lately been divided, and though Five Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-two Pounds Eleven Shillings and Two-pence was lost (very near one-fifth of the capital) by the difference what the stock cost and what it sold for, yet the Trustees were able to pay more than the amount of the subscription: This proves the profit and utility of such institutions, as they are not below the attention of the most opulent, nor above the reach of those who occupy lower stations in the community. The careful, prudent, and discerning, see by this division (as part of their consols cost 96¼ and sold at but 51¼) that the best time to begin a Tontine is when the funds are low Indeed the public seem to be convinced of this, for the number of subscribers already admitted have enabled the New Society (only twenty-two days established) to purchase One Thousand Pounds Stock. Books of articles to be had, and subscriptions, which are 7s. 6d. per quarter, received by the Secretary, Mr W. WRIGHT, Wine and Brandy merchant, at the Tontine-Office, No. 105, Fleet street;

AND ALSO BY

ANDREW SILVWRIGHT, No 12 Nicolson's street, Edinburgh.

OFFICE FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SEAMEN.

APRIL 10. 1797.

THERE being a want of SURGEONS MATES to serve in his Majesty's Navy, the Commissioners for Sick and Wounded Seamen do hereby give notice to such Gentlemen as are willing to serve therein, That they may, on application at this Office, receive letters for examination before the Surgeon's Company of London; or, if more agreeable to the parties, by applying to Dr Hamilton of the Royal Infirmary at Edinburgh, they may receive letters for examination before the Royal College of Surgeons at that place, and afterwards be appointed to ships according to their qualifications.

His Majesty has been pleased to direct, by his order in Council, dated 28th May 1795, that the pay of Surgeons Mates should be increased; and the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have, by their order of the 19th of November 1796, directed that further encouragement should be given, the particulars of which may be known by applying to Dr Hamilton, as above, or to Mr Wood, Surgeon to Prisoners of War at Edinburgh.

TO CREDITORS.

MR FLEMING, Trustee upon the Estate of ARCHIBALD M'AUSLAND, Merchant in Greenock, hereby intimates, That several dividends ranked for have not been claimed, and unless the Creditors to whom these dividends are due come immediately forward and claim them, the trustee will be under the necessity of applying to the Court of Session to have the amount brought as a fund of division amongst the creditors at large.

Greenock, Dec. 27. 1798.

This Day is Published,

MARTIN'S FIRST PART of his CATALOGUE, (18 days sale,) of Books, Paintings, Prints, &c. to commence at his Sale-Room, South Bridge, Edinburgh, on Monday January 14, at 12 o'clock.

This Collection consists of Books in Divinity, History, Law, Voyages and Travels, in French, Spanish, and Italian, &c. being more than Ten Thousand Volumes, collected in England, Scotland, and France, &c. &c.

Catalogues at the place of sale.

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE MANUFACTURERS,

Exempt from the Auction Duty, agreeable to Act of Parliament.

JOHN WHITFIELD AND CO.

Will put up to Public SALE at their Warehouses, New Rents, St Martins Le Grand, London, on Thursday the 10th inst.

A Large and Valuable Assortment of BRITISH MANUFACTURED PIECE GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

14,000 Pieces Jacconets, Cambrics, Doreas, Japans, and Tambours.
10,000 — Book and Balasore Handkerchiefs and Shawls.
1700 — Gold-end Jacconets and Mulls.
1500 — White, Dyed, and Printed Calicoes and Dimittics.
2500 — Cotton Cambrics.
2000 — Pullicat Handkerchiefs and Printed Shawls.

TO BE SOLD FOR BEHOOF OF CREDITORS,

On Friday first the 11th curt. at ten o'clock forenoon, in the shop lately possessed by Alexander Robertson, grocer, Nicholson's Street, near Gibb's Entry,

A Variety of GROCERY GOODS, with a complete assortment of SHOP FURNITURE, consisting of Painted Barrels and Canisters; Counters full of Drawers; a Case, containing 115 drawers, well fitted for an apothecary, grocer, &c.; a number of excellent Beams, with Copper Scales; one Beam four feet long, with large boards bound with iron, and chains, fit to weigh a thousand weight. In the cellar a Variety of Bottles, Casks, &c.

To be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse, 31st January 1799—upset price L. 110,

THAT AREA of GROUND, foot of College Wynd, east side, 73 by 40 feet, upon which are several houses.—Rent 25l.

For further particulars, apply to Bonnar and Biggar, builders, Edinburgh.

GROUND FOR BUILDING.

THE VACANT AREAS of GROUND on that part of the Lands of GREENSIDE, feued by the late Mr BAXTER Architect, from the city of Edinburgh, will be disposed of, by PUBLIC ROUP, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, on Tuesday the 29th January current, at one o'clock afternoon.

The Ground will be put up in such lots as may appear most convenient for offerers at the time of the sale, and the consideration will be taken either by a sum of money down, or by an annual duty, the feuars being always bound to relieve the exposer of the feu-duty already payable to the city of Edinburgh.

Plans of the Ground, and a proposed elevation, together with the articles of sale and title-deeds will be seen in the hands of Maxwell Gordon and John Morison, writers to the signet, to whom persons desiring further information may apply.

SHOOTING QUARTERS.

THE House, Garden, and Grounds of BIRKHALL, in the county of Aberdeen, will be LET for such a number of years as can be agreed upon. Entry immediately, or at Whitsunday next.

Birkhall is situated in the Highlands of Aberdeenshire, 45 miles from Aberdeen, about the same distance from Cupar of Angus, and within three miles of the famous mineral wells of Pananach. It is one of the most delightful and romantic spots in the north of Scotland; the house standing on an eminence near the conflux of the water of Muick and river Dee, and commanding an extensive prospect of these rivers and the adjoining glens. The grounds, which are well fenced, are surrounded on all sides with thriving plantations of forest trees; the rivers abound with salmon and trout, and the adjoining hills with profusion of game, in short, a more desirable summer retreat, either for the sportsman or valetudinarian, is seldom to be met with.

The House is very commodious, having within these few months undergone a complete repair. It consists of seven rooms, kitchen and cellars; excellent stabling for 12 horses; and there is a good garden adjoining, which is well stored with fruit trees of all kinds. A tenant may have the house, offices, and garden, with or without the grounds. He may likewise get the furniture of the house, which is all new and in the best condition, at a fair appraisement.

For further particulars application may be made to Arthur Dingwall Fordyce of Culsh, at Aberdeen, or John Morison, Writer to the Signet.

BY ROYAL AUTHORITY.

WALTER'S Improved ESSENCE of MUSTARD, a most safe and effectual remedy for the RHEUMATISM, GOUT, LUMBAGO, PALSY, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CHILBLAINS, NUMBNESS, &c.

Since the knowledge of medicine, there has never yet been discovered any thing so wonderfully efficacious, or so deservedly esteemed, or to which the afflicted in the above maladies can have recourse with confidence, in hope of obtaining relief, as *Walter's improved Essence of Mustard*, which, whilst it possesses all its native and genuine pungency to repel and controul the acrimony of desease and pain, it is so prepared, that it may be used in any quantity without causing the least degree of irritation or inflammation to the most delicate skin. It will quickly remove the most violent Sprains and Bruises, Old Strains and Relaxations, Numbness, Pains in the Head, Face, and Side, Toothache, Stiffness of the Joints, Frozen Limbs, and other accidents; and is so quick in its operation, that it gives relief at all times much sooner, and will succeed in those cases where Opodeldoc, Arquebuse, and every other Embrocation, has failed.

It is an incontrovertible truth, that whoever uses this Improved Fluid Essence, in the severest winter, or coldest climate, will not suffer the least inconvenience from either Chilblains or Chapped hands, although their skin be of the most delicate texture. Persons who are subject to Cold Feet, or stiffness therein in consequence of fatigue, will find the most pleasing effects by using it at going to bed, as it will most assuredly produce an agreeable warmth and effectually prevent those pulmonary and other complaints that originate therefrom, or from getting damp.

Sold wholesale and retail by the Proprietor, Mr WALTER, No. 23, Aldersgate Street, London, at 2s. 9d. each box or bottle; and by special appointment by

J. BAXTER, Italian Warehouse, Edinburgh;

Mess. A. M'Donald & J. Murdoch, Glasgow
J. Wyllie, Dumfries
A. Barry, Paisley
J. Whitelaw, Greenock
J. Wilson, Ayr
J. Ross, jun. Perth
Mess. J. Swapp, Dundee
J. Palmer, Kelso
T. Wright, Stirling
P. Craigie, Montrose
J. Chalmers, Aberdeen
D. M'Pherson, Inverness

Be careful to ask for *Walter's Essence of Mustard.*

A PRIZE VESSEL AND HER CARGO FOR SALE.

To be Sold by public auction, at the Office of Ramsay, Williamson, and Co. Leith, on Tuesday the 15th January curt. at 12 o'clock noon,

The Fishing Vessel JONGE FREDERICK,
JAN GOMEY, late Commander,
With her Stores and Materials.

ALSO,

The CARGO of said Vessel, consisting of about 200 Barrels SALTED COD FISH, and 18 Barrels Foreign SALT.

Captured by his Majesty's ship Inspector, Charles Lock, Esq. commander, on her passage from Iceland to a market.

Apply to RAMSAY, WILLIAMSON, & CO.

CANONGATE KILWINNING LODGE.

THE Members of this Lodge are requested to meet on Thursday evening next, at seven o'clock precisely, to receive a visit from the Most Worshipful the Grand Master and Officers of the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

St John's Chapel, 7th Jan. 1799.

NEW ST CATHARINE'S PLUMS.

WALKER, THOMSON, & CO. Leith, have a parcel of Large Dried Plums, of very superior quality, in cases, half cases, and small boxes of about 14 lib. weight.

ROYAL BANK STOCK.

SEVERAL SHARES of the Capital Stock of the Royal Bank of Scotland are to be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 9th day of January, 1799, betwixt the hours of two and three afternoon.

For particulars apply to John Ferrier, writer to the signet.

SALE OF GROWING WOOD IN EAST LOTHIAN.

To be SOLD by public roup, at Newbyth, on Thursday the 10th January 1799,

A Considerable quantity of Great and Small TIMBER in the Woods of Newbyth, consisting of ASH, ELM, and BEECH; also, some very fine FIR—in all about 400 trees.

The wood is remarkably good in quality, and fit for town and country uses. It will be sold in a great variety of lots, as to accommodate purchasers, and will be shown by John Johnson, grieve at Newbyth.

The roup to begin at ten o'clock forenoon precisely.

SALE OF GROWING WOOD IN MID-LOTHIAN.

To be SOLD by public roup, at Newbattle, near Dalkeith, on Saturday the 12th day of Jan. 1799,

A CONSIDERABLE Quantity of WOOD, consisting of chiefly Beech, Ash, Elm, Limes, and Plane,

ALSO,

A Small Quantity of OAK, and a few very fine WALNUT TREES.

The Roup to begin at 10 o'clock forenoon precisely.

FULL GROWN WOOD FOR SALE.

There will be exposed to SALE at Alva, near Alloa, on Monday 28th January next,

A Very great Quantity of full-grown Oak, Plane, Ash, Elm, Fir, and other Wood.

The roup to commence at 10 o'clock forenoon.

WOODS IN PERTH SHIRE.

To be SOLD by public roup on Thursday the 14th of February 1799, within the house of Peter Ross, inn-keeper in Callander of Monteith, at 11 o'clock forenoon.

THE WHOLE FULL-GROWN WOOD on the Lands of Edinchip and Creachans, in the parish of Balquhidder, consisting of OAK and ASH.

There is easy access from the Woods to the public high roads leading to Perth, Stirling, and Alloa.

The articles of Roup may be seen at the house of Edenchip and the servants there will show the Woods.

THE ONLY GENUINE PECTORAL BALSAM OF HONEY, INVENTED BY SIR JOHN HILL, M. D.

Now faithfully prepared from the MS. Recipes in the possession of the Hon. LADY HILL, and Sold wholesale and retail only, by B. SHAW, 74, High Street, Borough, London, (burnt out of 385, Strand) at 3s. 6d. per Bottle, or Bottles containing eight small ones at a Guinea each. None genuine unless signed H. HILL and B. SHAW.

THE LINNÆUS of BRITAIN recommends this Excellent Preparation, as the most salutary and effectual remedy for all Disorders of the Breast and Lungs. Congealed Phlegm, Acrimony in the Fluids and Obstructions in the Glands, are gently and safely discharged by easy expectoration; Wheezings and Unquiet Breathing are speedily removed by a few doses. It takes off the Irritation, opens the Thoracic Ducts, and heals the Soreness of the Breast and Lungs. Thirty years experience has confirmed the recommendation, in the immediate relief and gradual cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, AND CONSUMPTIONS.

It is the greatest preserver of the Lungs ever discovered, and contains all the healing, softening, and soothing, qualities of that salubrious extract of flowers called HONEY, and the richest balsams of the Eastern World. It is as restorative as Asses Milk, and never disagrees with the stomach. A Common Cold yields to its benign influence in a few hours; and, when reforted to before the complaint is far advanced, all danger of Consumption is certainly prevented.

CAUTION.—As the severest human laws are unequal to the prevention of fraud, by coining and forgery, so the value of this Medicine have induced base and avaricious men to vend counterfeit preparations of it—preparations not merely devoid of all efficacy, but also containing a large portion of that deleterious drug, Opium. And it is not long since the wife of the Rev. Robert Fowler, of Peterborough, had nearly fallen a sacrifice to a spurious Balsam of Honey, sold by a chymist and druggist in London, under the specious name of *Improved Balsam of Honey*. It is necessary, therefore, to repeat, that the genuine are signed on the label, H. HILL, and the direction signed B. SHAW—without which it is a counterfeit.

Sold in retail by Mr R. SCOTT, South Bridge, Edinburgh; A. M'Donald, Glasgow; and one Vender in every town.

DE VELNO'S PILLS.

E. ELLISTON, Esq. No. 35, Mortimer Street, Cavendish Square, requests the following unexaggerated statement of a remarkable cure, effected by *De Velno's Vegetable Pills*, may be made public:—

Mr Elliston had for eighteen years been subject to Scorbutic Symptoms, but for the last eighteen months they had increased to such a degree as to be seriously alarming. Immerable large spots or eruptions of a deep red, about the size of peas, and hard, appeared in clusters on various parts of the body, thighs, arms, hands, head, and particularly on the forehead, which was dreadfully disfigured; in short, language can but faintly depicture his real condition: But appearances were only of trifling import, when compared with the violent heat and itching which incessantly tormented him. In this situation he consulted his physician and surgeon, both men of respectability and eminence, who, after a consultation, decided on the necessity of his submitting to a course of physic, alluding to *mercury*, which would confine him to his room for some weeks. Mr E. being advanced in years (more than fifty of which had been spent in the naval service of his country), told them he would take time to consider of it, as he could not but with great reluctance submit to confinement.—He advised with his friends on the subject, some of whom recommended him to try De Velno's Vegetable Pills, which he very fortunately consented to, and by persevering in them, and them alone, he has received a perfect cure. During this course he had not an hour's confinement, nor was he restricted to any regimen or diet, except temperance; on the contrary, he perceived no effect whatever from the Pills, excepting that of gradually recovering from his complaint, and daily acquiring an addition of health, strength, and spirits.

Sweetener of the Blood.

De Velno's Vegetable Pills prove the best alterative, purifier, and sweetener of the blood: Experience has decided their claim to superiority for the cure of the Scurvy, Scorbutic Eruptions, and other disorders arising from vitiated blood; they are unquestionably the most elegible medicine for convenience and efficacy, requiring no restraint in diet, nor confinement from business or pleasure. They are strongly recommended during Sea Bathing; and those who have impaired their constitutions by dissipation, or mercurial medicines, will be surprisingly invigorated by a course of the Vegetable Pills.

As this preparation is purely vegetable, the weather can in no instance be an obstacle to any person having recourse to or persevering in them; indeed, the very astonishing cure of E. Elliston, Esq. was effected during the *Winter*.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by the sole Proprietor, J. PIDDING, late Surgeon in the Army, at his Warehouse, No. 76, Oxford Street, London; and none can be Genuine unless signed with *red* ink in his own hand.

Medicine Venders in this country will be supplied, with the usual allowance, by Mr B. Shaw, No. 74, High Street, Borough. Sold also retail, in boxes, at 5s. 5d. or the quantity of five boxes in one, at 2l. 2s. duty included, at Edinburgh

By J. BAXTER, Italian Warehouse;

at Glasgow by M'Donald---Carlisle, Jollie---Durham, Pennington---Newcastle, Tyne, Walker---Dublin, Davison---Belfast, Maggee; and by the principal venders of medicine in the three kingdoms.

HIGHLAND SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND.

A GENERAL MEETING of this Society, agreeable to their Charter of incorporation, is to be held in their Hall here, To-Morrow, the 8th of January inst. at twelve o'clock noon, when it is expected that all the Members then in town will attend precisely at the hour of meeting, as besides the ordinary business there will be a ballot for the admission of such new members as shall have given in their names to the Secretary, previous to the day of meeting; and by the rules of the Society, no ballot can commence till at least twenty members are present.

The Anniversary Dinner of the Society, at this time, is to be held at Fortune's Tavern, half-past 4 o'clock.

His Grace the DUKE of BUCCLEUCH, 1st Vice President, in the Chair.

The Right Hon. the EARL of KINNOUL, 2d Vice President, Croupier.

LEWIS GORDON, Dep. Sec.

N. B. Members who propose to dine, are requested to leave their names with the waiter at Fortune's, this day, at farthest.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

Trustees-Office, Edinburgh, 19th December 1798.

WHEREAS, for some time past, it has been the practice of many of the manufacturers and dealers in Fife, to buy and sell Linen Cloths, &c. without having stamped by the public Stamp-Masters appointed by the Trustees for Manufactures in Scotland, agreeably to the act of Parliament, 13th Geo. I. cap. 26. in consequence of an opinion entertained that those fabrics, of which any part was cotton, did not fall within the meaning of the law. And one of the Trustees Surveyors having, by their order, seized a piece of Ticking, (which was made chiefly of linen, with a small proportion of cotton-yarn) and having brought an action against the dealer, it came ultimately before the Court of Justiciary, on the 7th December, when the Court, after consideration of full memorials, and hearing counsel for both parties, declared the cloth to be forfeited, and the dealer liable in the statutory penalty for exposing it to sale unstamped; thus settling the point of law relative to the stamping of such cloth. And whereas the expediency and utility of stamping are obvious, inasmuch as it gives a perfect security to the buyer, both as to the sufficiency of the cloth and justness of the measure, for which the stamp-master and his cautioner are responsible; and tends, in the most effectual manner that could be devised, to preserve the reputation of the manufacture, both at home and abroad, to protect and facilitate fair dealing, and to promote the permanent interests of the Public at large:—Therefore, the Trustees aforesaid think it their duty to give this public notice to all concerned, that orders are immediately to be issued to their Stamp-masters and Surveyors to seize all cloth made wholly or chiefly of linen-yarn, if they find it at any time sold, exposed to sale, or packed up for sale, without the legal stamp affixed thereon, at both ends of each piece.

By Order of the Trustees:

ROBERT & WILLIAM ARBUTHNOT Secretaries.

A SCHOOLMASTER WANTED,

To the Parish of BIGGAR.

THE person must be qualified to teach English, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Latin, and Greek.—The salary was lately augmented.

The Heritors have built a School-room and Dwelling-house, on a very liberal plan. A Teacher of abilities, good moral character, and diligence, may expect a numerous school. The House consists of a Kitchen and Cellar, with three excellent Rooms, together with Garret Rooms, which may be fitted up, as occasion may require. As the populous and flourishing Town of Biggar is centrical in this part of the country, healthy, and supplied with a good market, these circumstances are favourable to a BOARDING SCHOOL, and indeed it was to promote this view that the Heritors laid out so much money in building a suitable house. There is also a Piece of ground which may be turned into an excellent Garden.

Candidates are desired to converse with the Rev. Mr Watson, who will inform them as to particulars.

The election to be made in the Church of Biggar, on the Third Thursday of March next.

HOUSE IN QUEEN'S STREET.

To be SOLD, by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 23d day of January 1799, at 3 o'clock afternoon,

THAT ELEGANT HOUSE, being No. 53. Queen's Street, with the back ground belonging to it.—The house is fit to accommodate a large and genteel family, and the sunk storey in particular is uncommonly convenient and well laid out.

Apply to John Macnab, W. S. who has power to sell by private bargan before the day of roup.

SALE OF LANDS IN ABERDEENSHIRE.

ESTATE OF BRUXIE.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 5th March 1799, betwixt the hours of two and three in the afternoon,

THE LANDS and ESTATE of BRUXIE and AUCHINLECK, in the parishes of Old and New Deer, containing, by a survey lately made, about 1512 acres, mostly arable, and very improveable. The present free rent is only 373l. 8s. 8d. of money, 164 bolls of meal, 4½ leets of peats, 2 stone of butter, 12 capons, and 102 hens. But most part of the estate is possessed on liferent leases, many of which will soon drop; and a person of ability and much experience has valued the whole, if out of lease, at 693l. of yearly rent.

On Bruxie there is an exceeding good modern house and offices, with an excellent garden, well stocked with fruit-trees, in full bearing, and surrounded by a thriving belt of planting; besides which there are on the lands about 18 acres of plantations of a considerable age. The Mains consist of about 193 acres, all sufficiently fenced with stone dykes, and subdivided into convenient enclosures, and well watered, mostly rich old grass, out of lease, and may be entered to at Whitsunday next. If agreeable to purchasers, Auchinleck, which contains about 488 acres, may be sold separately.—A considerable part of the price may remain with the purchaser.

For further information application may be made to Mr William Fraser at Kirkton, by Fraserburgh; Mr Peter Farquharson, advocate in Aberdeen: Charles Innes, writer to the signet; or Hugh Bremner, accountant in Edinburgh, who will shew the title-deeds, a plan of the estate, and the rentals; and John Lamb, the ground officer at Bruxie, will show the lands.

BY ADJOURNMENT,

SALE OF LANDS IN ARGYLLSHIRE,

AND

HOUSE IN THE NEW TOWN OF EDINBURGH.

By the authority of the Court of Session, there will be exposed to SALE by public roup, within the Parliament House of Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 23d day of January 1799, between the hours of five and six in the afternoon,

THE Remaining Part of the ESTATE which belonged to the deceased ARCHIBALD MACDONALD of Sanda, Esq. Advocate, viz.

The LANDS of DRUMORENOBADOCH, lying in the parish of Killean, district of Kintyre, and shire of Argyll; the proven gross rent of which is 65l. sterling, and after deducting 5l. 14s. 3d. 4-12ths sterling as a proportion for these lands of the public burdens payable out of Mr Macdonald's estate, there remains 59l. 5s. 8d. 8-12ths sterling of free rent, which is to be exposed at the upset price of L. 1660:0:2:7-12ths sterling.

HOUSE IN EDINBURGH.

That HOUSE being No. 52. in George Street, in the New Town of Edinburgh, presently possed by William Forbes, Esq. banker; to be exposed at the upset price of L. 1500 sterling.

Intended purchasers are referred to the printed abstract of the proven rental, copies of which will be had from William Macdonald, W. S. Prince's Street, Edinburgh, to whom or to Mr Duncan Campbell, Sheriff-substitute at Campbelltown, factor on the estate, or Mr Jeffrey, Depute-clerk of Session, at his office, application may be made for further particulars.

FRANCE.

MESSAGE

Of the Executive Directory of the French Republic to the Council of Five Hundred, 24 Frimaire—Dec. 24.

CITIZEN REPRESENTATIVES,

The Executive Directory in their meſſage of the 6th inſt. announced to you that they ſhould ſhortly tranſmit to you the details which make manifeſt the long train of perfidy of which the Court of Naples have been guilty, brought to its height by an audacious attack on the French Republic. It this day lays before you details which will prove not leſs clearly the hoſtile connivance of the Court of Turin, which, joined to the machinations of the Sicilian King, have rendered that propoſition neceſſary which they made to you to declare war againſt the Kings of Naples and Sardinia. For a long time has Europe reſounded with accounts of the perfidy of the Neapolitans, and for a long time muſt it have been aſtoniſhed at the magnanimous moderation of the Executive Directory; while on the other hand the ſincere deſire of the French Government to live at peace with the King of Naples was not leſs manifeſt. Superior to the juſt indignation which this Court had provoked in ſo many ways—a Court that during the whole courſe of the war of the coaleſced Monarchs, diſtinguiſhed itſelf by the moſt inſenſate fury againſt the Republic, the French Government received with the moſt ſincere benevolence the firſt propoſitions which were made to them for a good underſtanding between the two States; they made no other uſe of the ſuperiority which our victories gave them than for the purpoſes of moderation; in a word, all the advantages of the treaty were as reciprocal as if the ſucceſſes of the war had been equal.

Such magnanimity ſhould have for ever put an end to the malevolent diſpoſitions of this Court, and ſhould have attached them to the Republic by ties of gratitude as well as of intereſt. But its blindneſs prevented it from laying aſide its hoſtile prejudices. It gave way without reſerve to all the hopes to which the idea of the deſtruction of the Republic gave riſe; while we alone were capable of defending them; and it took advantage of peace only for the purpoſe of carrying on ſecret hoſtility; while we on our part, were the moſt rigid obſervers of the treaty. This contraſt will be made to appear from inconteſtible facts.

It would be needleſs here to recall to the recollection of our readers the odious and revolting conduct which diſtinguiſhed the Cabinet of Naples during the continuation of the war. Let us begin from the period when the Republic, putting a ſtop to the progreſs of their victories, conſented to grant it peace. From that period from October 1795, by what inexplicable conduct has that perfidious Court been diſtinguiſhed!

When the French Government ſhewed itſelf reſolute to overthrow that impious Government which cauſed our warriors to be aſſaſſinated, the Court of Naples, whoſe agents, it is obvious, were not ſtrangers to theſe crimes, after having in vain attempted to aggrandize themſelves with the ruins of that of Rome, which they feigned to reſpect, oppoſed all the reſiſtance in their power to prevent the eſtabliſhment of a Republic on that ſoil, which was become the conquered land of liberty; this Court increaſed her armaments, and marched towards the frontiers troops prepared to enter the Roman territory. All theſe extraordinary preparations ſhe juſtified on futile pretences. She received the diſcontented at Rome with open arms, fomented the troubles which ſhe had excited there; furniſhed the rebels with proviſions and an aſylum, and never ceaſed to aſſume towards this new Republic the moſt threatening attitude. While ſhe dared not openly declare war againſt France, ſhe ſought to deſtroy in Italy all the free States which were under her protection.

The French Government might without doubt have inflicted ſignal vengeance for this public protection which was granted to the frequent inſurrections formed at Rome againſt the French army, as well as for the increaſed number of ſpies with which our Agent at Naples was ſurrounded. But, far from giving way to this juſt ſentiment, the Directory did not think proper to oppoſe the taking poſſeſſion of the Duchy of Benevento. They even offered their mediation to deliver the King of Naples from the feudal pretenſions which Rome had on his Eſtates. But this was not all. They ſent to Naples a new ambaſſador, furniſhed with the moſt amicable and conciliatory powers. At the moment in which the army commanded by Buonaparte ſailed, the Executive Directory were anxious to ſatisfy the King of Naples as to the object of this expedition. In ſhort, they addreſſed to him the moſt repeated proteſtations of their unalterable deſire to maintain tranquillity in Italy; adding, it is true, a not leſs energetic wiſh, that the Roman Republic, which had been placed by the current of events under the ſpecial protection of the French Republic, might be able to conſolidate its political exiſtence.

But neither friendly intercourſe, nor the voice of reaſon, nor the neceſſity of peace, could inſpire theſe ſentiments in the breaſt of that Court. Every pretence was made uſe of to juſtify her complaints, her threats, and at length her numerous infractions of treaty.

The French Republic replied to the manifeſto of Malta by the conqueſt of that iſland; at that moment the Court of Naples, with the moſt ridiculous hauteur, dared to revive its pretenſions on a country which it had neither governed by its laws, nor by its arms; and the French Government did not diſdain to reply at length to this nonſenſical pretenſion, as if it could have been ſupported by the leaſt appearance of reaſon.

From the moment of ſigning a peace, all the acts, as well public as private, of this Court, have been diſtinguiſhed for perfidy and hatred towards the French. The treaty was ſigned, and the Court delayed to publiſh it from motives of reſpect for the Courts of London and Vienna. The ſeventh article promiſed liberty to all the French who were detained for political opinions, and all the Neapolitans ſuſpected of having any connection with them who were impriſoned. At the ſolicitation of our agents, ſome of the peaceful friends to the French Republic were reſtored to liberty, but upon the moſt vain pretences they were loaded with freſh chains. At length the French, whom commercial affairs alone detained in the States of the King of Naples, were every day, merely becauſe they were French, publicly inſulted, attacked, and even aſſaſſinated, and theſe attempts remained unpuniſhed.

The third article of the treaty ſtipulated "that his Majeſty, the King of the Two Sicilies, ſhall obſerve the moſt ſtrict neutrality towards all the belligerent Powers, and he therefore engages to forbid, without diſtinction, the entry into his ports of all armed veſſels, belonging to the hoſtile Powers, exceeding the number of four, at leaſt, according to the known laws of neutrality. All ammunition or merchandize, known as contraband, ſhall be refuſed to them."

How has this article, the ſenſe of which is by no means ambiguous, been executed?

Forty days after the concluſion of the treaty, the Engliſh had ſeven frigates in the port of Naples; on the ninth Thermidor the fourteen veſſels of Admiral Nelſon entered in full ſail the ports of Auguſta and Syracuſe, and, in whatever manner this article be interpreted, it is obvious that this was an infraction of it. The Government of Naples thought themſelves obliged to juſtify this proceeding, by repreſenting that it was not in their power to reſiſt force; a contemptible ſubterfuge, becauſe it did not even attempt reſiſtance, and becauſe the ſenate of Syracuſe received the Engliſh Admiral with honours. About this period too, the 17th Thermidor, five Portugueſe ſhips of war, and three Engliſh ſhips, were received with equal eagerneſs in the port of Naples.

With reſpect to the furniſhing of articles forbidden by this treaty, is it not notorious that immediately after the concluſion of the peace, the French, attempting to prevent the Engliſh from getting proviſions, the Neapolitan Government gave orders to the Governor of Orbitello to hinder them from paſſing, while he ſuffered a conſiderable corps of emigrants, who were in the ſervice of England, to be diſembarked? Is it not notorious that the fleet of Admiral Nelſon was firſt victualled in the ports of Sicily, that on its return afterwards to Naples, it received from the arſenal of the King, the ſtores of which it ſtood in need? Is it not notorious that long before this epoch, on the 29th Prairial, the whole of the Engliſh fleet having appeared before Naples, a brig was detached, which anchored in the port, and two officers who came from on board it, had a converſation with General Acton and the Queen, in order to ſecure whatever might be neceſſary to the ſucceſs of the attack upon the French fleet; that in addition to the aſſiſtance and the aſſurance that they received from them, pilots were alſo furniſhed to clear the Straits of Meſſina, a paſſage which no ſquadron, without ſuch aſſiſtance, would have dared to attempt, and in conſequence of which they hoped to be able to cut off the French fleet, which were ſuppoſed to be yet at Malta? In a word, is it not clear that nothing that could be injurious to France has been refuſed by the Court of Naples to our implacable enemies?

If in addition to this the conduct which Naples has directly manifeſted towards us be conſidered, if it be recollected that in ſpite of the 4th article of the treaty, which ſtipulates "that the King of Naples ſhall be bound to grant in all his roads and ports ſurety and protection to all French merchant ſhips however numerous, and to all ſhips of war, which ſhall not exceed four;" ſeveral of the convoy of the French fleet having been obliged to anchor in the roads of Sicily, commotions, evidently excited by the Government of Naples, broke out at Trapani, at Gergonti, and at Meſſina, in which ſeveral of the French ſoldiers who went on ſhore were aſſaſſinated: If it be recollected that ſince Malta has been in the hands of the French, the Malteſe boats which came as uſual to take in proviſions in Sicily were prevented, the gates ſhut againſt them, and they were repulſed with fire arms; that the plan of ſurpriſing Malta while it remained in the hands of the French, was not even diſſembled by the Neapolitan Government; and that a Malteſe bark which was carrying the French Commiſſaries ſent to the Viceroy of Sicily, having been forced by an Engliſh ſhallop to take refuge at Alciata, the crew having landed, were immediately purſued with muſquetry by the Sicilians, and forced to re-embark, when the bark was immediately taken by the Engliſh, without the Neapolitan Government making the ſmalleſt repreſentation to cauſe the neutrality to be reſpected. If too it be added, that on another occaſion one of our corſairs having been carried off by force in the port of Baratto, the Governor of that place did not condeſcend to take any meaſures to prevent ſuch an attack upon the ſovereignty of the King of the Two Sicilies, and in ſhort that ſuch is the hoſtile delirium and hatred of the King of Naples towards the French and their allies, that in contempt of all ties which ſhould bind him to the King of Spain, he has had the impudence to receive in his ports a Spaniſh prize taken by the Engliſh.

If too we recollect the inconceivable joy which was manifeſted at Naples on the ſight of the Engliſh fleet, the public honours which the Court itſelf laviſhed on Admiral Nelſon in going out to welcome him; his triumphant entry, the large reward granted to the meſſenger who brought the firſt account of his victory, and the illuminations and rejoicings which took place on the occaſion:

If it be remembered that from the time of this victory the audacity of the Neapolitan Government has known no bounds; that lately an unreſtrained populace broke the windows of our Conſul at Naples, without the Neapolitan Government having taken any meaſures to repreſs ſuch an inſult; that the late ſedition at Malta was openly protected in the Neapolitan States; that the markets, and all the public places reſounded with the moſt terrible invectives againſt us; that all who were inclined to encourage peace with France, were perſecuted with the moſt acrimonious rage; that at length a barbarous order was iſſued by the King of Naples, menacing with death whoever ſhould carry proviſions to the French at Malta. If all theſe circumſtances are conſidered, it muſt be allowed that more hoſtile ſentiments never were manifeſted than on one ſide, nor more patience ſhewn than on the other.—

The Executive Directory, however, put off as long as poſſible the moment in which it was to wreck the vengeance of the nation. It was made clear by demonſtration to them, that the Court of Naples did not confine its hoſtility againſt the Republic, to complaints, menaces, or fury; that after having for a long time after the concluſion of the peace ſhewn the moſt hoſtile diſpoſition, it had for a long time been at open hoſtility, and had laviſhed ſuccours of all kinds on our moſt cruel enemy; that in ſhort ſhe was become the ally of Great Britain, and as uſeful to that power as ſhe was prejudicial to us; and yet the French Government, faithful to its deſire of preſerving peace even with Naples, was willing to hope that there was yet a poſſibility of repentance. This honourable illuſion has been, however, diſſipated by the Neapolitan Government, which has brought its long train of perjuries to the height. It has dared to attack ſuddenly the French army, and to accompany this aggreſſion with the moſt inſolent menaces. The republican energy, long confined, will now break forth with the ſtrength of thunder, and this Court too long time ſpared, which, imitating the illegal conduct of the Britiſh Government, has dared to be guilty of breaking the laws of peace, without having the courage to declare war, will at length receive the reward of its demerits.

But it is neceſſary too, that thoſe who have ſhewn themſelves as accomplices ſhould alſo ſhare the ſame fate. The Sardinian Government has been the aſſociate of its perfidies, and a ſimilar fate awaits it. Its guilt, as an accomplice with Naples, is manifeſt from a thouſand circumſtances; its ſentiments, its language, and even its actions, in proportion to its means, have been the ſame, and its artifice and hypocriſy exactly reſemble that of Naples. It would be difficult to account for its recent conduct towards France, if hiſtory did not, in all ages, make manifeſt the cunning and perfatile politics of this Court, conſtantly occupied in fomenting war among its neighbours, in taking a part in all the wars of Italy, and in ſhameleſsly deſerting its allies, in conſtantly joining that ſide which appeared moſt ſtrong, in order to oppreſs the weak, and in gratifying its revenge, its ambition, and in offering its ſupport for ſale, to whoever was inclined to purchaſe it.

Independently of every other cauſe of complaint, who would believe that the treaty which we deſigned to conclude with the Court of Turin, and which they ought to have conſidered as a ſignal favour, has not yet been publiſhed in all the States of the King of Sardinia. The agents of the Republic have in vain requeſted that this might be done; their reſiſtance has been invincible, and the moſt futile reaſons have been aſſigned as a pretence for this delay, or rather for this refuſal. In fact they have never ceaſed to make war in every way which their imbecility and their cowardice ſuffered them to be put into execution. Our moſt cruel enemies, the emigrants and refractory prieſts, have conſtantly met with a welcome reception in his dominions: there they have been ſuffered to give free vent to their hatred, and to the expreſſions of their barbarous wiſhes againſt the Republic. They have even been able to excite the people againſt the French by the moſt atrocious calumnies. This is not all; from the moment in which peace was ſigned, the French, almoſt under the eyes of their ambaſſadors, have been aſſaſſinated in cold blood, and that chiefly by the regular troops.—Theſe aſſaſſinations have been committed almoſt daily, and the number of them is dreadful when the total amount ſhall be known. Some of them have fallen by the ſtiletto, ſome have been mutilated in the moſt dreadful manner. A volunteer of the 68th demi-brigade was buried alive, after having been barbarouſly wounded. He was ſeen coming alive out of the grave in which he had been buried. He was deſtined to eſcape, in order to offer a proof of this dreadful cruelty.

The agents of the French Republic have expreſſed, in the name of the Republic, the moſt energetic indignation; but they have been unable to prevent theſe crimes from going unnoticed or unpuniſhed. Some banditti enrolled under the name of Barbets, whoſe buſineſs it is to rob and pillage, but whoſe amuſement is to kill Republicans, far from being diſſipated by public authority, appear to be encouraged by it. Their thefts on the Piedmonteſe were forgiven, in conſideration of their murder of the French. On this ſubject a long negociation was entered into, which was conſidered by the Sardinian Government as a public calamity, the object of which was not to obtain the ſuppreſſion of, but the mere promiſe to repreſs theſe banditti. On this condition the ſupport of our arms was promiſed to them. But the Sardinian Government was unwilling to obtain tranquillity at this price, and after all would not conſent to iſſue a law againſt ſtilettos and concealed arms, ſo fearful were they that the French would by any means be ſecure in their States; and during the courſe of the negotiation, and in ſpite of the formal promiſe to ſuſpend a proceeding in which the moſt ſerious paſſions were manifeſted, ſeveral Frenchmen who were implicated in an unhappy affair, were ſhot without pity.

Beſides this inrolled banditti, beſides judiciary banditti, the Duc d'Aoſt, a monſter, and brother of the King, and the heir to the throne, like another Old Man of the Mountain, never ceaſed to keep under his orders, and in his pay, a band of cut-throats, to whom he iſſued orders to aſſaſſinate ſuch and ſuch a Frenchman, and theſe orders were but too faithfully executed.

It is in vain to ſuppoſe that all theſe crimes were not imputable to the Sardinian Government, ſince the whole of its conduct has proved that it was privy to every one of them. The principal places in Piedmont were occupied by French troops; for thoſe no proviſions were to be obtained. The friends of the Republic were conſtantly thrown into priſon, the Frenchmen inſulted, and even their dreſs turned into deriſion; the Emigrants were encouraged in their audacity; thoſe public officers who were moſt diſtinguiſhed for their hatred towards the French, chiefly promoted; the Barbets protected, even openly by their firſt Magiſtrates; poignards forged and diſtributed to a vaſt number. In ſhort, the moſt dreadful plots againſt the French planned and ready to be carried into execution. From an interrogatory exhibited to one of the Chiefs of the Barbets, it appears that a perſon who was employed at the Cuſtom-houſe at Turin, and who was commiſſioned to pay this banditti, had received from the Sardinian Government orders to diſtribute among the Chiefs of them boxes of poiſon, to be thrown into the wells which lay neareſt the French camp.

It is evident that there exiſts the moſt intimate connection between the conduct of ſuch a Government as this and that of the Court of Naples, in their hoſtility to the French Republic; this connection, maintained and ſupported by ſo many crimes, would alone be ſufficient to implicate the Court of Turin in the guilt of the other, but a ſtronger proof is adduced in the circumſtance of the preparations for war being increaſed at Turin, in proportion as thoſe at Naples were multiplied. The militia in the former place were called forth, and 30,000 ſtand of arms were delivered to them.

The Piedmonteſe troops marched towards Loana and Oneilla at the ſame moment in which the Neapolitan army attacked the French troops on the territory of the French Republic, in which 6000 Neapolitans diſembarked at Leghorn, and in which a new diſembarkation was threatened on the coaſt of Liguria. It was in the ſame moment that the order to march on the firſt ſignal was given; that Turin was filled with troops; that 1500 poignards were diſtributed; that the citadel was nearly beſieged; that the heights which command it were furniſhed with an extraordinary number of cannon; and that the Sardinian Government dared to require the evacuation of the citadel and the diminution of our troops in Piedmont.

In this ſituation of affairs it was impoſſible for the French Government to ſeparate two Courts obviouſly ſo hoſtilely united againſt the French Republic. But the Directory declares ſolemnly to Europe, that whatever may be the reſult of this war, no ambitious views ſhall intermeddle in the purity of the motives which have induced them to take up arms, and they declare to all Governments, guiltleſs of the perfidy of the Neapolitans, that the treaties which bind them ſhall never have been more faithfully obſerved in times paſt, than they ſhall be in times to come.

LA REVEILLIERE LEPAUX.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

6 NIVOSE—DEC. 26.

POLLARD called the attention of the Council to the number of great bankruptcies of which the commerce of France is at this moment the victim. Theſe bankruptcies, he obſerved, were extended over the whole Republic. At the moment when they firſt began in Paris, they occurred alſo in Marſeilles, Lyons, Bourdeaux, Rouen, and Nantes.—(*Murmurs.*)

Some members called him to order.

POLLARD continued.—To break their engagements ſeems now to be made a kind of profitable game with a number of mercantile men. They ſpeculate upon the ſucceſs of their failures, and thus eſtabliſh their fortunes upon the ruin of a number of worthy and unſuſpecting citizens. The tranſactions, he obſerved, were proofs of the inſufficiency of the laws againſt ſwindlers of this deſcription; or to uſe a popular expreſſion, thoſe who broke full handed.

The Legiſlature ought not to view ſuch diſorders with indifference. In theſe tranſactions he ſaw the work and the hand of foreigners; money is the nerve of war, and in order to deprive us of it, they would annihilate our credit. French induſtry would riſe that of England, but to thwart its efforts they ſow amongſt us the ſeeds of commercial infidelity, and conſequently diſtruſt. He was no one of thoſe who ſaw conſpiracies in every thing, but he knew that the enemy not being able to ſubdue the Republic by force, wiſhed to divide, agitate and ruin it by every art that could be reſorted to.

He concluded by moving the appointment of a ſelect Committee of five members to conſider of the means of

1. Preventing the repetition of bankruptcies.
2. Aſſiſting fair dealers who may meet with misfortunes in trade.
3. Puniſhing fraudulent bankrupts.

The motion was agreed to.

PARIS, December 27.

General Sherlock, a Member of the Council of Five Hundred, has received a letter from Milan dated the 24th Frimaire (December 14,) which concludes thus:

"Adjutant General Berthier has this moment communicated to me a letter from the army of Rome, which announces that we have re-entered that city, and that General Macdonald continues to engage the enemy.—We expect details which I ſhall haſten to tranſmit to you."—*Echo.*

By letters from L'Orient, dated the 27th Frimaire, (December 17,) we are informed that the Syrene entered that port on the preceding evening, and that on the afternoon of the ſame day the Enfant Podigne, advice-boat, anchored in the road of Petit-Manuch. This packet left St Domingo fifteen days after the departure of three frigates, and has brought one of General Touſſaint Louverture's aid-du-camps, with diſpatches for the Directory.

We have ſeen two proclamations which have been publiſhed on the iſland. One by Touſſaint Louverture, and the other by Hedouville, addreſſed to the inhabitants of St Domingo. The firſt, which is only an abridgment of the original, is a real *Capucinade* (a Monkiſh ſermon.) The *factotum* of their old Biſhops, who had ſtill more underſtanding than the *Prieſt* who directs all the actions of the Black General, never publiſhed any thing equal to this proclamation. The reader might naturally enough take it to be a code of regulations for the troops of his Holineſs the Pope. It does not ſay a word of politics, of independence, or of liberty; it implores the bleſſings of the Almighty—orders the ſoldiers to pray every evening and morning, and to attend maſs each decade—makes the officers reſponſible for preſerving ſilence among the troops during the celebration of maſs, and of this taciturnity they are themſelves ordered to give the firſt example.

Te Deum is ordered on account of the evacuation of the Engliſh without effuſion of blood, and for the return of ſeveral thouſand men, of all colours, long miſſed—and more than twenty thouſand hands reſtored to cultivation.

This Proclamation is dated at the Mole the 19th Vendemiaire (Oct. 10), ſeventh year of the Republic, one and indiviſible.

The following is that which Gen. Hedouville has publiſhed.

"After having done all the good in my power in this colony, I have only, before I quit it, to warn you againſt an evil which I am unable to avert. A long while have the emigrants caſt their eyes on St Domingo, which they hoped would become their prey. Beaten every where by our victorious armies, they have been received in all the different places of this colony occupied by the Engliſh. Civil and military employments have been given to them. And when they were thought ſufficiently ſtrong to put in execution their plans of independence, connected with the Cabinet of ——, and the Federal Government, the Engliſh Commanders made a ſhew of retiring, but without taking with them the troops in the pay of England—not even the officers who commanded them. It was in vain that, in order to deſtroy the ſource of the evil, I had excepted from the amneſty every individual who had filled civil and military employments in the ſervice of King of the England, for a crowd of emigrants from without came and joined them. Firm, notwithſtanding, in the reſolution of driving from the colony theſe dangerous enemies, I ordered the ſtrict execution of the law againſt emigrants; but the Arrete relative to this meaſure either never came to the hands of the proper authorities, or remained without execution on the part of thoſe who have ſold themſelves to England. Then the enemies of the Republic dropped the maſk, and ſpoke openly of independence. It was againſt the National authority that they began their attack.

The moſt atrocious calumnies were invented, and whilſt all my acts tended only to the execution of the laws, they dared to attack their motives, and to aſcribe to them conſequences injurious to the public welfare.—As if the public functionary and the ſimple citizen could have any other proper ſafeguard than the law.

"Whilſt general liberty is the object of their profound hatred, they go ſo far as to inſinuate that I wish to deſtroy it. But know, citizens, that at the ſame inſtant, aware of the vexations that the citizens of colour underwent in the United States, when their misfortunes had induced them to ſeek an aſylum, I invited the Conſuls of the Republic to ſend them back again in preference to all other refugees—know that I agreed with the Governor of the iſland of Cuba for the tranſport of 300 black citizens and caribs of the iſland of St Vincent, who had been baniſhed by the Engliſh, and ſent to the iſland of Rohan.

"Know that thoſe who, at this moment, offer you their protection, are the moſt cruel enemies of your liberty—

know, in short, that those who oppose the establishment of the constitutional order are only fearful of seeing an end put to their domination and their tyranny.

"Will you be free, citizens? Recognize no other empire than that of the law, and let the voice of the Magistrates, which speaks in its name, always find you ready to obey it. Rally then round the constitutional act, before which all prejudices ought to disappear, and let France reckon you amongst the number of her children.

"Done at the Cape, 1st Brumaire, (October 22), 7th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible,

T. HEDOUVILLE.
GAUTIER, Secretary."

London

JANUARY 4.

Six Hamburgh mails remain due, and two of our Yarmouth packets have been obliged to put back without being able to make the Elbe.

The Hamburgh mails must bring important news.

Notwithstanding the boasts of success obtained in Italy, none of the statements on this subject have yet been officially communicated to the Legislative bodies.

The permission given to his Sardinian Majesty to retire to Sardinia by way of Parma, seems to be calculated only to retain him longer in his dependence on France, and perhaps to arrest his person under some new pretext.

It is not difficult to perceive why the Directory did not also insist upon the renunciation of Sardinia. It would have been a mockery to have obtained the cession of an island which, from the want of a naval force could not be taken possession of.

By the report of the proceedings of the French Council of Five Hundred, on the 26th ult. it appears that a message was sent on that day by the Directory, the contents of which it was not thought proper should be made public!

We learn from the business of the Council of the following day, that several of the departments of France are in a state of tumult—perhaps more formidably agitated than the Government are willing should be known.

There cannot be a more striking proof of the wretched state of society in Naples than that in the late commotions, the Lazzaroni have been looked up to for a declaration of their sentiments. These are a body of nearly 50,000 idle vagabonds, who, in point of situation, talents, and industry, can be compared only to certain of the inhabitants of St Giles's or Saltpetre Bank.—Their language is a sort of *slang*, which the King is said to talk with great fluency.

Two more regiments of foot are ordered for Gibraltar immediately, to be accompanied by a company of artillery, for the augmentation of the garrison troops, which were necessarily weakened by the late draughts sent with Gen. Stewart to the taking of Minorca, where they must now remain since the conquest of that island.

A detachment of British troops, under the command of General Doyle, have lately sailed from Gibraltar up the Mediterranean, for the supposed purpose of landing at Leghorn, to aid the military operations of the King of Naples.

It is said that a large body of troops, twenty thousand in number, are to be assembled at Portsmouth, from whence they are to embark in February next, and proceed on a secret expedition, under the command of Prince Edward. The detachment of the first regiment of Foot Guards, who have proceeded from Limerick to Cork, it is supposed, will join this armament, as it is also expected will the 89th regiment.—Such are the rumours of the day.

General Tarleton, we understand, is to have one of the first regiments that becomes vacant.

The Lady whom General Tarleton has married, possesses exactly six hundred a year, secured to herself.—But mighty love was the great reciprocal attraction.

It appears certain, that the Emperor of Russia has declared himself Grand Master of the Order of Malta, and has already made eighteen Knights. This news has occasioned a disagreeable sensation in Germany.

Of the French Generals now in Italy, Joubert when under Buonaparte, was unfortunate in his command in Tyrol; Championet, formerly of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, was under the old Government an officer of artillery, he is of noble birth in Franche Compte; Moreau is well known for his celebrated retreat through Suabia; and Macdonald was at one time an officer in the regiment de Foix, dismissed under the old Government.

Prince Edward has begun to take up his residence at the apartments, Kensington Palace. The gardens are, we learn, by His Royal Highness's particular order, to be open for the public gratification:—the last royal resident was the late Queen of Denmark, the Princess Caroline Matilda.

Prince Edward is appointed Governor of Portsmouth, and Commander in Chief in that district, in the room of Sir William Pitt, who has resigned those appointments in favour of His Royal Highness.

The titles and honours, with the estates annexed thereto of the late Marquis of Annandale, devolve to James Johnston, now Marquis of Annandale, grand son to John Johnston of Powdeen.

EAST INDIA SHIPPING.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following Officers were sworn into the command of their respective ships: Capt. Wm. Donaldson, of the Lord Hawksbury; Capt. Charles Grey, of the Rose; and Capt. George Palmer, of the Boddam.

The Court adjourned at six o'clock till to-morrow.

The Boddam and True Briton are to sail to Gravesend the 7th January, and to be in the Downs the 12th February.

The Rose is to sail to Gravesend the 22d January, nd to be in the Downs the 27th.

The Lord Hawksbury is to sail to Gravesend the 5th February, and to be in the Downs the 13th of March.

Captain Thomas Stephenson, of the Royal Navy, has been promoted to the rank of Post Captain by the Earl of St Vincent, and now commands the Defence, of 74 guns.

The capture of the Ambuscade by a French national corvette, as stated in the French papers, we cannot give credit to upon such authority, as the thing appears to us to be impossible. If any vessel of that name is so taken, we conceive it must be some privateer.

Yesterday there was no business of importance in the House of Lords or Commons.

On Tuesday next the two Houses of Parliament are to be adjourned to the 22d inst. when they are to meet only for one day, to receive a message from the Throne, recommending to their deliberation the measure of an union with the sister kingdom of Ireland, and after the delivery of this message, they are again to be adjourned to some day between the 7th and 12th of February, in order that they may have time to come prepared for the discussion of this important subject. By this arrangement the matter will be proposed the same day to the Parliaments of both kingdoms.

Yesterday the Hon. Thomas Grenville, in consequence of a special messenger being sent to him, returned to town. This proves that Ministers do not intend him to take advantage of the first fair wind to sail again for Cuxhaven. Perhaps the news which they have received through France from Rastadt, and from Italy, may make them hesitate before they dispatch this gentleman on his important mission.

We understand that Mr Grenville will make another attempt to land somewhere to the northward of the Elbe; it is essential that he should proceed on his mission to Berlin.

A fleet of about 200 sail have arrived in Crookhaven, from the West Indies, Newfoundland and Lisbon.

Wednesday afternoon, the 9th regiment of foot embarked on board the Inconstant frigate and the Gaiete sloop, at Yarmouth, and sailed this morning for Guernsey.

Yesterday a Board was held at the Admiralty for the passing of sailors into Greenwich Hospital; among the numbers admitted were several of the heroes of the Nile.

A bill is intended to be shortly brought into Parliament by the Members for the counties of Kent and Worcester, which promises to put an effectual stop to the use of deleterious drugs and woods in the brewing of malt liquor.

A pocket book containing bank notes, &c to the amount of 7000l. was lost the other day. The finder will be very fortunate, as 500l. are offered as a reward.

The week before Christmas, a Noble Lord, near Dover Street, being applied to by a person in distress, of whom he had some knowledge, sent down by his butler a five-pound note. The poor man, a few days after, meeting his Lordship, thanked him for his bounty of a *one*-pound note, which, it seems, the butler had substituted in the room of the five. A discovery followed of course, and the unfaithful servant was discharged without a character.

PHOENOMENON.—On Wednesday the 16th instant, there will be an occultation of Jupiter by the Moon, or the Moon will pass over Jupiter, beginning about two, and ending at 50 minutes after two o'clock in the morning, which will be a very curious phœnomenon, and may be observed with the naked eye. The dark part of the Moon will first pass over Jupiter.

DUKE OF RUTLAND.

The Duke of Rutland comes of age this day, there are to be great festivities at Belvoir Castle, the family seat, which will continue three weeks. Above 250 of the first ranks are invited, and the whole inhabitants of 10 neighbouring parishes; the contract for illuminating the castle the first night, is taken at 500 guineas. The family plate which has been in the Bank since the death of the late Duke, has been sent down under a strong guard; it is valued at 20,000l. Among the fruits collected for the occasion, there are 60 pine apples at two guineas each.—The tenantry are to be plentifully supplied with roast beef, porter and strong beer, brewed at the birth of this young nobleman.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Bellerophon dated Gibraltar Mould, November 15.

"I am sorry to acquaint you with the misfortune that happened on board the Northumberland, the 4th inst. By some accident, hitherto unaccountable, a fire broke out on the lower deck aft, and in a few minutes an explosion took place, which blew up 16 of her men and officers, all of whom are dead except one—among the dead are Mr Bell, the gunner, and one of the Lieutenants."

The inhumanity exercised by the Spaniards on the capture of the Peterel sloop of war, is not altogether new on the records of our naval history. We think it was about the year 1738, when the master of a British vessel appeared at the Bar of the House of Commons, with the year in his hand, which had been torn from his head by some of the crew of a Spanish Guarda Costa, by which he had been captured. He there related the history of the cruelties practised by the crews of those vessels; and, on being questioned as to his own peculiar sensations while he was suffering the indignities he had recounted, he made this memorable reply:—"I recommended my soul to God, and my cause to my country."

TAX ON INCOME.

The following is given as a list of the first class under the new act; and the tenth of their net annual income is stated as under:—

	per ann.		per ann.
* Mr Beckford	L. 11,000	Earl Fitzwilliam	3500
Duke of Northumberland	8000	Duke of Portland	3000
Earl of Lonsdale	7500	Marquis of Abercorn	2800
Marquis of Donegall	6000	Marquis of Bath	2500
Duke of Bedford	5000	Earl of Derby	2300
Duke of Marlborough	5000	Sir Wm. Pulteney	2300
Duke of Buccleuch	5000	Marquis of Lansdown	2200
Duke of Devonshire	4500	Earl of Egremont	2300
Duke of Norfolk	4000	Lord Petre	2200
Marq. of Buckingham	3500	Duke of Richmond	2000
		Sir James Tilney Long	2000

* Mr Beckford's Jamaica estates netted, the three last years, 120,000l. per ann.

LLOYD'S MARINE LIST, Jan. 4.

The Fortuna, Norlin, from the Isles of France to Hamburgh, is captured by the Resolution privateer, and carried into Guernsey.

Two sloops and a brig were captured near Scarborough on the 1st inst. by a luggar privateer.

The Pallas, ——, from Virginia to London, is captured and carried into Bayonne.

The Patapsco, Hill, from Baltimore to London, is captured by two privateers off Dungeness, and carried into Dieppe.

The Adolph, Hodgson, from Surinam to North America and London, is arrived at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, having been carried into Martinique and released.

The American Star, Macklin, from Havannah to Cadiz, is captured by the Pluto, and carried to Newfoundland.

The Admiral Nelson, ——, from St Vincents to Liverpool, is put into St Kitts, leaky; the cargo is unloading.

The Dolphin, ——, from Bristol to Cork, sailed from Bristol the 28th October last, and has not since been heard of.

The Maria, Murphy, from Dublin to Leghorn, is arrived at Gibraltar, with damage, and the cargo sold there.

WINDS AT DEAL.
Jan. 1. E. N. E.—2. N. N. W.—3. N. E.

MAILS.
Arrived—Ireland, 1.
Due—Ireland, 8.—Hamburgh, 6.

INCOME OF GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

The whole annual income of Great Britain having been lately stated by Mr Pitt, our readers will, perhaps, peruse with some interest, the following comparison of it with that of France, before this last had been impaired by the convulsions of the Revolution.—This statement of the resources of France is founded on a curious and exact calculation, made by order of the National Assembly, in the year 1790, by the celebrated M. Lavoisier, who was a profound political œconomist, as well as the first chymist of his age:—

	Square Miles.
The extent of Great Britain, (to take round numbers) is	70,000
That of France, in the same manner,	160,000
	Souls.
The population of Great Britain, about	9,000,000
That of France, about	26,000,000

	L.	s.	d.
The income of Great Britain by the calculationn of Mr Pitt, including that part of it not to be taxed, which is less than 60l. per ann.	125,000,000	0	0
That of France, by M. Lavoisier in 1790, 2,700,000,000 livres tournois, or	112,500,000	0	0
Absolute superiority of Great Britain, per ann.	22,500,000	0	0

But the Comparative Superiority is much greater.

	L.	s.	d.
If the British income could be conceived to be divided in even shares, between every soul in Great Britain, each would have per ann.	15	0	0
If the same division were to take place in France, each individual would have only per ann.	4	6	8
If we suppose the wealth produced by the land, every square mile in France produces per ann.	700	0	0
Every square mile in Great Britain produces per ann.	1928	9	0

So that the comparative wealth of Great Britain is about triple that of ancient France.

BRITISH NAVY.

Monthly statement of the Distribution of the British Naval Force, exclusive of the Hired Armed Vessels, which are chiefly employed in protecting the Coasting Trade.

	Line.	*50's.*	*Frig.*	*Slps.*	*Tot.*
In Port and fitting	32	7	69	165	273
Guard-ships, Hospital-ships, and Prison-ships, at the several Ports	35	4	9	0	48
In the English and Irish Channels	9	3	23	46	81
In the Downs and North Seas	11	1	9	17	38
At the West India Islands, and on the passage	3	0	14	29	46
At Jamaica	7	1	16	11	35
In America and at Newfoundland	2	1	5	7	15
Cape of Good Hope, East Indies, & on the passage	9	4	11	15	39
Coast of Africa	0	0	2	0	2
Coast of Portugal, Gibraltar, and Mediterranean	38	0	18	13	69
Total in Commission	146	21	176	303	646
Receiving ships	9	1	7	0	17
Serviceable and repairing for service	1	0	5	1	7
In ordinary	22	1	28	39	90
Building	14	2	10	2	28
Total	192	25	226	345	788

STATE OF THE ORDINARY AT EACH PORT.

	Line.	*50's*	*Frig.*	*Slps.*	*Tot.*
Portsmouth	13	0	16	15	44
Plymouth	9	0	9	10	28
Chatham	9	1	0	1	11
Sheerness	1	1	6	5	13
River	0	0	9	9	18
Total	32	2	40	40	114

LONDON PRICES, Dec. 31.

HOPS.

BAGS.			POCKETS.		
Kent	9l 0s to 10l 5s		Kent	9l 9s to 11l 11s	
Sussex	9l 0s to 10l 0s		Sussex	9 9s to 11l 0s	
Essex	9l 0s to 10l 0s		Farnham	12l 0s to 18l 0s	

LEATHER, per lb.

Butts 50 to 60 lb 17½d to 18½d—Ditto 60 to 90 lb 19d to 20d—Merchants Backs, 17½d to 18d—Dressing Hides, 17½d to 18½d—Fine Coach Hides, 18½d to 20d—Crop Hides for cutting 18d to 19d—Flat Ordinary, 17d to 18d—Calf Skins, 40 to 50 lb per doz. 24d to 28d—Ditto, 60 to 80 lb 24d to 26d—Ditto 80 to 140 lb 23d to 25d—Small Seals (Greenland) 80s to 86s per doz.—Large ditto, 140s to 160s per doz.—Tanned Horse Hides, 26s to 36s per hide—Goat Skins, 21s to 48s per doz.—Price of Bark per load 17l 10s to 18l 0s.

SMITHFIELD.

To sink the offal—per stone of 8lb

Beef	3s 0d	to 4s 0d	Veal	3s 6d	to	4s 6d
Mutton	3s 0d	to 4s 0d	Pork	2s 8d	to	3s 4d

Head of Cattle at Smithfield this day, viz.
Beasts, about 1700—Sheep, 8000—Lambs,—

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

To sink the offal—per stone of 8lb

Beef	2s 4d	to 3s 4d	Veal	3s 0d	to	4s 10d
Mutton	2s 4d	to 3s 2d	Pork	2s 8d	to	3s 4d

TALLOW.

St James's Market	0s 0d		Town Tallow	58s	to —
Clare Market	0s 0d		Russia do (cand)	54s	to 58
Whitechapel Market (per stone of 8lb)	3s 4d		Russia do (soap)	54s	to 55
	3s 4d		Melting Stuff	46s	to —
Average price	3s 4d		Ditto Rough	33s	to —
			Graves	8s	—
			Good Dregs	8s	

Yellow Soap, 76s.—Mottled, 82s—Curds, 86s

—DIED—

In Hartley Street, Cavendish Square, Lady Dowager Elphinstone, mother of Lord Keith.

—STOCKS.—

BANK STOCK	138¼	INDIA STOCK	——
3 *per cent. co.*	——	*Long Ann.*	15⅞
4 *per cent.*	67⅝ ¼ ⅜ ½	*Short*	6 5-16 ¼
5 *per cent. Ann.*	81⅛ ¼	*Omnium*	½ ¼

This day, Jan. 4. at twelve o'clock, 3 *per cent. red.* 53⅞.
3 *per cent. con.* shut, 54¼ op.

Caledonian Mercury.

EDINBURGH—JANUARY 7.

January 6. Died here, at the age of fifteen, Miss MARY DICKSON, eldest daughter of John Dickson of Culter, Esq. Advocate.

Died, a few days ago, Mr HENRY GRAHAM, Minister of the parish of Cumbray.

Died, on Friday, much regretted, ALEXANDER MACALPINE, Esq. merchant in Glasgow.

Friday, the Sutherland fencibles embarked at Belfast for Scotland.

A few day ago, the Treasurer of the Glasgow Royal Infirmary received, by the hands of the Rev. Mr BALFOUR, from two Ladies not named, 20l. Sterling for the benefit of the Infirmary.

Wednesday night, a spirit cellar in the Spoutmouth, Glasgow, was broken into, and 150 gallons of whisky, besides several other articles, carried off.

A few years since the King of Portugal issued an edict, by which widows above fifty years of age were prohibited from marrying, "because," says the edict, "Experience has shewn that women of that age generally marry young fellows of no property, who dissipate the fortunes which such marriages put them in possession of, to the prejudice of the children of their wives."

IRELAND.

DUBLIN—January 1.

ROACH, the Rebel General, has been tried by a Court Martial at Wexford. He pleaded guilty to the charge of having deserted his corps of yeomanry, and acted as a General of the rebels; but denied the accusation of having been the director of the massacre on the Bridge of Wexford; this charge has notwithstanding been sustained by positive testimony. His sentence is not yet known.

We have received from a gentleman of the first rank, a sad detail of robberries which have occurred in the last week in the county of Wicklow, particularly between Tullow and Baltinglass. This gentleman complains grievously of the state of that district, exposed as it is to the outrages of protected rebels, who have the audacity to parade in open day, almost avowing the plunders of the night before; while such is the connivance or the fear of the country people, that no possibility exists of tracing these disturbers with so much certainty as to bring them to justice.

Nor is this spirit of depredation the worst evil which that unhappy district groans under—the most horrible murders are nightly perpetrated. On the 18th ult. (December) a poor man named EDWARD TUDDY, near Baltinglass, was assailed in his own house by an armed party, and dragged to his door, where he was deliberately shot.

The houses and offices of persons obnoxious to the rebels, are continually set on fire. In our correspondent's letter, we have a long list of these and other outrages, which at this moment we are not able to transcribe; but they exhibit a dreadful picture of that wretched country, which was so lately the pride of Ireland for every combined beauty of nature and cultivation.

Nearly similar is the account which we have of the county of Wexford—robbery is there grown into practice which neither excites surprise or enquiry.

ARRIVED AT LEITH.

January 5. Nelly, Small; from Dundee, wheat—Russell, Sutherland, from Montrose, goods—Robert, Brown, from Glasgow, do.—Sixteen sloops with coals.

CLEARED OUT.

Peggy, Cormack, for Newcastle, goods—Hazard, Cleghorn, for London, do.—Berwickshire Packet, Cummings, for do. do.

Wind W.—Moderate.

SCOTS ALMANACK.
This Day is Published,
THE UNIVERSAL SCOTS ALMANACK,
CONTAINING
A CORRECT KALENDAR,
AND
Every USEFUL LIST connected with England and Scotland.
Among these are,
The PEERAGE of both Kingdoms—the HOUSE of COMMONS—the ARMY, including VOLUNTEER CORPS—the NAVY, and Pay thereof.
ALSO,
Correct CALCULATIONS for purchasing the LAND TAX—with the Value and Rate of Stock to be transferred.
AS ALSO,
THE FRENCH YEAR,
Calculated to the corresponding dates of the Kalendar.
The Rates of Freight between Leith and Kinghorn—and those between the North and South Ferries.
Roads through Scotland, and the Stages between Edinburgh and London, three different roads; and between Edinburgh and Dublin, and London and Dublin,
IRISH AND EAST INDIA LISTS,
&c.—&c.—&c.
Orders, accompanied with Cash, addressed to R. ALLAN, the Publisher, at the MERCURY PRINTING-OFFICE, will be duly attended to.
Booksellers in the West Country will be supplied by Messrs. J. and M. ROBERTSON, Glasgow.

MASONRY.

MONTHLY MEETING OF THE ANCIENT LODGE OF EDINBURGH, ST MARY'S CHAPEL.

THE Right Honourable and Most Worshipful GRAND MASTER MASON of SCOTLAND having signified his intention of honouring this Lodge with a Visit, at their Meeting on Tuesday the 8th current, the Brethren are requested to attend in the Great Hall in the King's Arms Tavern, at Seven o'clock in the evening, where the meeting is to be held, in order to accommodate those Brethren who intend to pay their respects to the Grand Master. J. M. Sec.

Edinburgh, Jan. 7. 1799.

WESTMINSTER SOCIETY,
FOR INSURANCE ON LIVES AND SURVIVORSHIPS, AND GRANTING ANNUITIES.
Established 1792. No. 429, STRAND—LONDON.
ROBERT LADBROKE, Esq. Chairman.
WILLIAM MORLAND, Esq. M. P. Deputy Chairman

DIRECTORS.
Stamp Brookshank, Esq.
Charles Blicke, Esq.
John Clements, Esq.
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Thomas Philip Hampson, Esq.
Benjamin Kingston, Esq.
W. Lushington, Esq. M. P. and Alderman.
J. C. Lettsom, M.D.
John Prinsep, Esq.
Isaac Sage, Esq.

TRUSTEES.
The Right Hon. Lord Kinnaird
Stamp Brookshank, Esq.
Robert Ladbroke, Esq.
W. Lushington, Esq. M. P. and Alderman.
James Sibbald, Esq.

AUDITORS.
John Hosier, Esq.
David Thomas, Esq.
Mr R. Skelton, Secretar and Actuary.

William Sleigh, Esq. Solicitor.

THIS Society, finding that the business of their institution has extended itself very considerably, have been able to make a great diminution in their Premiums upon Lives, &c. which are now rated at in the short sketch annexed.

For the convenience of the Public, they have appointed as their Agents in this country,

ROBERT ALLAN & SON, *EDINBURGH*, and JOHN BUCHANAN, jun. Merchant, *GLASGOW*

Of whom every information may be had, either for Insurances or Annuities, and by whom Annuities will be paid, and printed proposals given out gratis.

Premiums for insuring 100l. on the life of a healthy person, within the limits of Europe, but not upon the seas.

Age.	*One Year.*			*Seven Years.*			*Life.*			
	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.	
8	0	18	8	1	2	6	1	19	0	per cent. per ann.
16	1	0	1	1	5	10	2	1	8	
20	1	8	7	1	10	11	2	5	9	
30	1	14	11	1	16	8	2	16	0	
40	2	2	8	2	6	7	3	11	3	
50	2	17	10	3	3	8	4	14	6	
60	4	2	0	4	11	6	6	13	8	
67	5	10	9	6	11	5	9	0	8	

Thus, a person of the age of 20, by an annual payment of 2l 17s. 6d. or 2l. 5s. 9d. per cent. during the continuance of his life may secure, at his death, 100l. to his widow, children, or any one he pleases.

Agents are also appointed in several towns in the north of England, viz.—
PETER HUNTER, Esq. Attorney at Law, *DURHAM.*
Mr THOMAS PATTEN, Merchant, *NEWCASTLE.*
Messrs. CHRISTOPHER & JAMETT, *STOCKTON*
Mr JOHN WARE, Printer, *WHITEHAVEN.*

N. B. No additional premium is taken on the lives of those who are in Fencible, Militia, or Volunteer Corps, for the defence and service of the kingdoms, while in Great Britain.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,
The Union Shipping Company's Armed Smack,
ROXBURGH PACKET,
THOMAS TAYLOR Master,
Will take in goods till this afternoon, at two o'clock, when she will sail.

Union Shipping Co's Office, Leith,
January 7. 1799.

EXCHANGES, LONDON ON

Hamburgh	37 7 2½ U	*Bank money*	—
Lisbon	67½	*Dublin*	10
Oporto	68½		

DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.

Subscriptions in the parish of ABERCORN, in the County of Linlithgow.

	L.	s.	d.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Hopetoun	100	0	0
David Dundas, Esq. of Duddingston	105	0	0
Miss M. A. Hamilton, Duddingston	25	0	0
Lady Jemina Johnston	5	5	0
Lady Lucy Johnston	5	5	0
The Rev. Mr H. Meiklejohn	10	10	0
John Keir, Philpstone	10	10	0
John Kidd, Myres	3	3	0
James Trotter, Newton	7	7	0
John Potter, Butlaw	1	1	0
Robert Murray, schoolmaster	3	3	0
John Nimmo, Newton	0	10	0
Peter Duncan, mason, Philpstown	0	5	6
Peter Duncan, Philpston-mill	0	10	0
Henry Black, Scotstown	1	0	6
Mrs Kerr, Abercorn	0	10	0
George Ponton, Mannerston	3	3	0
Matthew Paterson, servant to Mr Ponton	0	5	0
George Alexander	0	5	0
James Mason, servant to Mr Ponton	0	2	6
Margeret Arnot, servant to ditto	0	1	0
Agnes Alexander, ditto	0	2	6
Helen Alexander, ditto	0	2	6
David Cuthbert, servant to Sir James Dalziel, Bart.	0	5	0
Hugh Wilkie, smith, Hopetoun	0	5	0
Harriet Laing, Society	0	5	0
Alexander Smith, servant to Mr Meiklejohn	0	2	6
Elizabeth Lynn and Sarah Cuthbert, servants to Mr Keir	0	2	0
Abercorn Company of Linlithgowshire Volunteer Infantry	52	10	0
John White, servant to Mr Dundas of Duddingston	1	1	0
Isobel Adam, ditto	0	5	0
Jean Lynn, ditto	0	5	0
Janet Chisholm, ditto	0	5	0
Mary Kennedy, ditto	0	5	0
John Young, gardener to ditto	0	2	6
James Hay, coachman	0	2	6
Henry Marshall, servant to ditto	0	2	0
Thomas Hardy, ploughman to ditto	0	2	6
Peter Porteous, ditto to ditto	0	2	6
James Hill in Tottingwill	0	5	0
Arthur Bird, ditto	0	2	0
Andrew Carlew in Newton	0	2	6
James Brash, ditto	0	2	0
John Hay in ditto	0	1	0
John Orrock, smith in ditto	0	5	0
Robert Haig	0	5	0
David Hardie	0	2	6
Christian Gifford	0	2	6
James Cuningham in Banks	0	5	0
William Cuningham, ditto	0	5	0
David Dowie, servant to James Cuningham	0	2	6
John Glassie, mason in Newton	0	2	6
John Ponton, shoemaker	0	10	0
James Gifford	0	1	0
Joseph Brown, labourer, Lynmill	0	1	0
John Dowie, ditto in ditto	0	2	6
Lord Hopetoun's domestic servants, whose names were formerly published	50	2	0
	L. 794	7	6

Subscriptions in the Town of PEEBLES.

	L.	s.	d.
James Reid, for the Town of Peebles	100	0	0
James Reid, for himself	10	10	0
The Rev. Mr William Dalgliesh, subscribed in the Presbytery	10	10	0
James Kerr	5	5	0
John Turnbull	5	5	0
James Marshall	2	2	0
Archibald Swinton	0	5	0
Andrew Turnbull	1	1	0
John Johnston	0	10	6
John Grieve	0	10	6
James Spalding	0	10	0
William Spalding	0	5	0
Thomas Russell	1	1	0
David Park	0	10	6
J. Dickson, Bridgate	0	2	0
John Marshall	1	1	0
Andrew Scott	0	10	0
William Oman	1	1	0
Mrs Robertson, Old Town	1	1	0
J. Thomson, annually during the war	1	1	0
The Hon. Mrs Hay	10	10	0
Robert Marshall	5	0	0
Janet Peterkin, servant to do.	0	5	0
Agnes Walker, do.	0	2	6
William Turnbull	2	2	0
Helen Williamson	0	5	0
The representatives of the late Francis Russell, Esq.	5	5	0
Mrs Fotheringham	1	11	6
Mrs Findlater	1	1	0
Mrs Ballantyne	0	10	6
Miss Ballantyne	0	10	6
Miss Helen Ballantyne	0	10	6
John Veitch, serjeant	1	1	0
John Girdwood	0	10	6
William Ritchie	0	2	6
James Fairbairn	1	1	0
William Kidd	0	5	0
John Stewart	0	10	6
John Salter	1	1	0
A. Thomson, servant to Mr Dalgliesh	0	10	6
Christian Cranstown	0	2	6
John Robertson	5	5	0
J. Murray Robertson	1	1	0
George Donaldson, his servant	0	2	6
Miss Crawford	1	1	0
Jean Niven	0	2	6
J. Morton	0	10	6
W. Chalmers	0	10	6
W. Kerr, Kerfield	5	5	0
Mrs Kerr	2	2	0
Miss Kerr	1	1	0
Marion Kerr	1	1	0
Mary Russell Kerr	0	10	6
Anna Johnston Kerr	0	10	6
Hugh Inglis Kerr	0	10	6
Mrs Auld, at Kerfield	0	10	6
Mrs Wightman	1	1	0
A. Gibson	1	1	0
W. Laidlaw	2	2	0
A. Govan	2	2	0
Mrs Gibson	0	10	6
Mrs Noble	0	5	0
Mrs Tait	1	1	0
Miss Dick	0	10	6
Thomas Tait	0	3	0
James Burn	0	2	6
Margaret White	0	5	0
W. Thomson	1	1	0
W. Sanderson, mason	1	1	0
W. Kerr	0	10	6
Mrs M'Fait	0	5	0
T. Gentle	0	5	0
A. Horseburgh	1	1	0
T. Cushney	1	1	0
May Marshall	0	2	6
Jean Grozart	0	2	6
W. Hall	0	2	6
A. Murray, annually during the war	1	1	0
Janet Law	0	10	6
John Hislop	0	7	6
William Hislop	0	7	6
John Scott	0	3	0
A Lady	0	10	6
Robert Brodie	1	1	0
A. Murray Bertram	2	2	0
R. Brunton	0	10	0
G. Donaldson, jun.	0	5	0
Tibbie Turnbull	0	2	6
A. Dickson	2	2	0
Miss Dalgliesh	2	2	0
James Dickson	0	5	0
William Brunton	1	1	0
Mrs Brunton	1	1	0
T. Brown	1	1	0
Robert Tosh	0	2	6
	L. 225	14	0

Subscriptions in the Parish of STIRLING.

	L.	s.	d.
The Rev. Mr John M'Alpine	5	5	0
Jean Scott, servant		2	6
Thomas Yule, ditto		2	0
Robert Davidson		1	0
Dun. Carmichael, wauker		2	0
Alex. Proudfoot, wright		5	0
Wm. Threipland, shoema.		5	0
Charles Clark, weaver		2	0
Peter Ritchie, labourer		2	0
William Prentice, do.		2	0
John Currie, farmer		2	0
John Stewart, sen. smith		2	0
John Stewart, jun. do.		2	6
James Noble, mason		15	0
John Gibson, farmer	L.	1	0
Dav. Burrell, his servt.		1	0
Alex. Sinclair, farmer		5	0
Robert Johnston, weaver		1	0
Wm. Henderson, journeyman wright		3	0
A. Graham, farmer	L.	1	0
James Smith, his servt.		2	6
William Hunter, do.		2	6
Alex. Graham, his herd		5	0
Marg. Storie, farmer		5	0
Jean Penman, her servant		1	0
James Hunter		5	0
John Wilson, servant		2	0
John Wilson, farmer		5	0
Marion Wilson		1	0
And. Bertram, labourer		1	0
Helen Ross		1	0
Wm. Robb, baron officer		5	0
William Tweedie		1	0
J. Aitchison, farmer	L.	2	0
James Aitchison	L.	0	2	6
George Aitchison			2	6
Mary Aitchison			2	6
Isabel Aitchison			2	6
Elizabeth Aitchison			2	6
Christian Clark, servant to J. Aitchison			1	0
Jean Beattie, ditto			1	0
Marion Johnston, ditto			0	6
John Christie, ditto			0	6
Daniel Butter, ditto			0	6
Thomas Yule, ditto			2	6
James Murray, ditto			2	0
Ann M'Grigor			1	0
John Robb, servant			1	0
Wm. Proudfoot, wright			10	6
James Noble, farmer			2	0
Ann Blair, servant			0	6
William Noble, farmer			5	0
George Hunter			1	0
Agnes Moffat, servant			1	0
Robert Young, tailor			1	0
William Franie, servt.			2	0
John Small, miller			1	0
John Jackson, farmer			5	0
Jean Currie			0	6
Christian Gordon			1	0
Margaret M'Kenzie			1	0
John Ainslie			5	0
James Hunter, farmer			3	0
Geo. Brown, millmaster			5	0
John Gairns, farmer			10	0
John Dickson, ditto			2	0
Archibald Brown, do.			2	6
	L.	18	5	0

Subscriptions in the Parish of KINLOCH, in the County of Perth.

	L.	s.	d.
Thomas Hogg	L.	6	6	0
The Rev. Mr John Brodie		1	1	0
Duncan Carmichael, Middleton		1	1	0
James Pennycook, servant to Mr Hogg		3	0	
Dav. M'Lean, Wester Kinloch		5	0	
Mr John Carmichael preacher at Balleid	L.	1	10	0
John M'Lean, servant at do.		3	0	
John Anderson, do. do.		3	0	
Peter Martin, do. do		5	0	
James Martin, do. do.		2	6	
Janet Robertson, do. do.		2	6	
And. Sanders in Letter of do.		2	6	
Wm. Ferguson, smith		1	0	
Archibald M'Donald at Gladmyre		1	6	
Leonard M'Intosh, do.		1	0	
Robert Robertson at Dykehead		2	6	
John M'Laren at Tamannat		4	0	
John Stirtan at Park of ditto		1	6	
John Webster, Middlegormack	L.	1	0	
Jo. Anderson, do.		1	0	
Wm. Lindsay, do.	L.	1	0	
Jo. Scott, Drumad		4	0	
Jo. Bisset, do.		2	6	
Jo. Carmicheal, Mirehole			7	0
David Bisset, Westertown		4	0	
And. M'Kay		2	6	
John M'Nab		6	0	
Donald Christy		5	0	
James M'Gillandres, Ranamock		2	6	
Wm. Bruce		1	6	
John Martin, Drumshorach		2	0	
Alex. Carmichael, Glascluns		6	0	
James Rattray		1	0	
David Scott, Balcairn		2	6	
James Egles, do.		5	0	
Isaac Spalding, Burnsipe,		4	0	
James Eagle, Drumdowan		1	0	
James Ferguson, Kinloch		1	0	
Thomas Ferguson, do.		1	0	
Marg. Bruce, do.		1	0	
Thomas Stewart, Drumduar		2	6	
Ch. Miller, Burnside of Kinloch		5	0	
George Sanders		2	6	
Wm. ——, at Marlee		1	0	
Alex. Stewart, at do.		2	6	
Jas. Ferguson, do.		2	6	
James Watson, do.		1	0	
David Laird, do.		1	0	
James Robertson, do.		2	0	
Donald M'Intosh, Balarn		1	0	
John Scott		2	6	
Wm. Williamson, Kirkstyle		4	0	
Geo. Williamson, do.		1	0	
David Miller, tenant at Wester Kinloch, in addition to 12s. which he paid for horse tax last year when only other two tenants in the parish paid any tax		9	0	
	L.	18	18	0

To be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 9th day of January curt. between the hours of five and seven afternoon,

PART of the LANDS of DRYFIELD of CAMBUSBARRON, including the ot Lands LONGLEYS and CHAPELCROFT, with the teinds thereof, Mansion-house and Offices, commonly called BIRKHILL, lying within the parish of St Ninians and shire of Stirling, and within fifteen minutes walk of the Cross of Stirling.

The mansion-house consists of dining-room, drawing-room, and four bed-chambers—the offices of a stable of four stalls, and a byre for two cows, &c. with a garden. This is a commodious and agreeable residence for a small family.

For particulars apply to Alex. M'Gibbon, writer in Stirling, or James Foreman, W. S.

N. B. Copies of an agricultural Survey of this property lately made by Mr Donaldson, are now in the hands of the Gentlemen, for the information of intending offerers.

To be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse Edinburgh, on Friday 8th Febeuary, 1799, at two o'clock afternoon,

THE LANDS of BRIDGETON, lying in the parish of Cameron, and shetiffdom of Fife, consisting of 88 acres of arable land, Scotch measure, mostly inclosed with stone dykes; has a commodious House for a summer residence, as also a Farm Steading, &c.

As the tack was bought up, the ground is noways wore out, it is all in grass at present, fit for breaking up, and may be entered to immediately.

There is a fine Plantation of Fir and Ash trees, all about 30 years old, growing in a beautiful den near the house, and round the inclosures—there is likewise two free-stone Quarries on this farm, and fine springs and running waters.

Bridgeton is about four miles from St Andrews, and four from Anstruther, is very near coal and lime.

Proposals to be given in to James Greig, writer in Edinburgh, who has powers to treat by private bargain, with whom also the title-deeds, plan, and measurement, are lodged.

TO BE SOLD,
By Public Auction,
Within the Royal Rxchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Friday the first of February next, between the hours of one and three afternoon—

THE LANDS and ESTATES of FAIRBURN, MONAR, and STRATHCONON, lying in the parishes of Urray, Contin, and Fodderty, and county of Ross. The lands will be sold in whole or in such lots as may seem most likely to accommodate offerers. If exposed in lots, the following is suggested as the most convenient division.

LOT I. The GRASING of MONAR, which is at present out of lease, being in the possession of tenants from year to year; of course it would afford a much higher rent on a lease, than these tnnants pay.

LOT II. The COUNTRY of STRATHCONON, with the LANDS of CORRIFOIL annexed thereto. This tract of country is at present possessed as a black cattle grasing, but is well adapted for sheep pasture, and if let as such, would yield a very considerable increase of rent. The leases of this property expire at Whitsunday 1802.

LOT III. The ESTATE of FAIRBURN, with the Salmon Fishings on the rivers Conon and Orran. This estate lies in the low part of the county of Ross, is very extensive and highly improveable. The Salmon Fishings are let from year to year.

The farms of Richragan and Arrady are under a lease which expires at Whitsunday 1812, and the rest of the property under expire at Whitsunday 1802.

The title deeds are in the hands of Messrs Alexander and Colin Mackenzie, W. S. Edinburgh, who will furnish a rental of the estate, and any other information that may be required—and they are authorised to receive proposals for a sale by private bargain, at any time before the day of sale, and the lands themselves may be seen by applying to Mr Kenneth Mackenzie at Millbank near Dingwall, the factor on the estate.

SALE OF LANDS
IN THE COUNTY OF ARGYLL.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, upon Wednesday the 23d day of January curt, at 2 o'clock afternoon—

THE following Parts of the LANDS and ESTATE of KINGERLOCH, viz. The Island of CARNA, the Lands of AULTACHONICK, the Lands of KILMALIEU, and the Lands of GLENOALMADALE.

These lands will be exposed either in one or separate Lots, as shall appear most convenient for intending purchasers. The island of Carna in Lochsunart is peculiarly well adapted for, and is well known to be one of the best winterings in the Highlands—the shores produce annually a considerable quantity of kelp, which with attention may be greatly encreased—There is on this island an extensive stock of oak, which if preserved properly, would be of considerable value. There is safe anchorage all round the island, so that the produce may with ease and safety be carried to market.

The present rent of this island is 63l. Sterling, but it being now out of lease, a considerable rise of rent may be expected.

The other lands, which are let on short leases, are of very great extent, the grass of an excellent quality, and are considered as good sheep pasture as any in the Highlands of Scotland.

The present rent of the whole lands under sale, is 413l. Sterling, but as the leases are not of long duration, and upon a moderate calculation it is supposed the rent of the whole may rise to about 540l. Sterling.

The lands are held blench of the Crown, and as much superiority as will create a freehold qualification, will be sold along with the principal lot

The progress of the title deeds, which is clear, and the articles of roup may be seen in the hands of Mr Maclean of Kingerloch, the proprietor, by Strontian; Mr Keay, accountant in Edinburgh; or Mr Macdonald Buchanan, writer to the signet; who have powers to treat by private bargain, and to either of whom intending purchasers may apply for further information.

INTERESTING COMMUNICATIONS
TO PERSONS SUBJECT TO
FITS, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, &c.

THE Patentee of CHING's WORM-DESTROYING LOZENGES has the satisfaction to recommend this celebrated Medicine to the general use of the afflicted with Internal Complaints, under the auspices and patronage of many of the first Personages in England.

The Lord Chief Baron, the Right Honourable Sir ARCHIBALD MACDONALD, has honoured the Proprietor with three letters on the subject, from whence the following is extracted, as the most striking proofs of his Lordship's decided approbation.

SIR, *To* Mr CHING, *Apothecary, Cheapside.*

I do you the justice of acquainting you, that my son has derived very material benefit from your Worm Medicine. He was seized about a year and a half ago with Fits, which were deemed to be nervous, and were attended with very alarming symptoms of that nature; his complaints were treated as such for two or three months, when the real cause appeared to be Worms. He had continued for a considerable time taking medicine proper for that disorder, from a physician of great skill, my own personal friend, but there was little or no abatement of the nervous symptoms. By accident I met with your advertisement, and, with the approbation of my physician, I gave your medicine to my son: the consequence was, that he was relieved from a load which cannot with propriety be described, but which appeared to be the nest of these pernicious animals. From that time he has been in perfect health, and has had no return of those symptoms which had been so formidable. Encouraged by this, I have recommended your Medicine to my friends, particularly a family with whom I am nearly connected, where it has also done very great service. When we happen to meet, I shall acquaint you with more instances than I have yet done, in which your Medicine has been attended with perfect success, especially among children.

I am, Sir, your very obliged,
AR. MACDONALD.

As a further proof of the safety and efficacy of this incomparable Worm Medicine, the following is a recommendation from two of the first characters in that neighbourhood where the Patentee lived, previous to his residing in London:

We, two of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Cornwall, having received the most satisfactory testimonies of these facts (alluding to a great number of remarkable cures) think it our duty, for the benefit of mankind, to recommend Mr CHING's Worm Lozenges as a Medicine deserving public notice.

FRANCIS RODD.
JOHN ELIOT.

The excellence of these Lozenges is confirmed by their happy effects when administered to men, women, or children, scarcely a single case having occurred in which their success has not amply established their reputation on that firm and permanent basis, THE PUBLIC OPINION.

The mildness of operation and facility of cure, together with the pleasant flavour and agreeable appearance which these Lozenges possess, give them an obvious superiority over every other worm medicine that has hitherto been offered to the Public.

Sold, by appointment of the Patentee, in packets, at 6d. and 1s.; and in double boxes at 3s. 6d. duty included.

BY *R. SCOTT*, APOTHECARY,
South Bridge Street, Edinburgh,

Also by Messr. R. Walker, druggist, Falkirk; Thomas Nimmo, druggist, Greenock; Philip Whiteside, Ayr; William Dick, and Isabella Syme, Dundee; James Alexander, Dunfermline; Patrick Craigie, Montrose; James Macready, Kirkcaly; Mrs And. Lumsden, and Mr John Peters, Arbroath; Mr G. Browning, Paisley; Messr. Morrison and Son, Perth; Mr Thomas Scott, Kelso; and Mr Dickson, druggist, Dumfries.

HOUSE AND GROUND AT SCIENNES,
AND HOUSES AT HOPE-PARK END.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 24th day of January curt. between the hours of two and three o'clock afternoon,

THAT HOUSE at SCIENNES presently possessed by Mrs Innes, consisting of eight rooms, kitchen, and many conveniencies, with a Garden and about an Acre of Ground at the back thereof, inclosed with a good stone dyke, and a coach-house, stable with hay-loft, hen-house, and other offices. —There are also Two HOUSES, presently occupied by Mr Walter Biggar for his Manufacture, which might be turned into Dwelling-houses. This house has an entry to the Meadow by a gravel walk. ALSO

These HOUSES being the 1st Storey of that large Tenement on the North, lately built at Hope Park end, presently possessed by Mr Reid, and Miss Kempt, the former at the rent of L. 10, 10s. and the other at the rent of L. 8, 10s. These houses consist of three rooms and a kitchen each, and they may be easily turned into one house of seven rooms and a kitchen; two Jarret rooms which let at 30s. belong to the houses, and two garret places for lumber, and two cellars. The houses have the privilege of a back entry to the meadow.

Apply to James Gibson, W. S.

BY ADJOURNMENT.
JUDICIAL SALE OF LANDS IN ARGYLLSHIRE.

THE remaining LOTS on the ESTATE of DUNSTAFFNAGE are to be exposed to sale, by auction, within the Session-house, Edinburgh, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, upon Wednesday the 6th day of February 1799, between the hours of five and seven afternoon.

LOT I. The LANDS of KILCHIARAN and BALLUIR, lying in the island of Lesmore.

There is no heritable right to the teinds, but they appear to have been valued by the Sub Commissioners of the Presbytery of Argyll, at four bolls of bear and five bolls of meal parsonage teinds, and two pounds Scots of vicarage.

The lands hold feu of Mr Campbell of Lochnell, for the yearly payment of L. 8: 13: 4d. Scots, or 14s. 5d. 4-12ths Sterling.

The free rent, after deduction of the valued teind and other burdens, is L. 132: 6: 7: 8-12ths Sterling, and the upset price is L. 3707: 5: 5 8-12ths Sterling.

LOT II. The LANDS of SONOCHAN, lying in the united parishes of Kilmore and Kilbride, in Lorne.

There is an heritable right to three fourths of the teinds of these lands, the other fourth is Bishops Teinds.

The lands hold feu of the Duke of Argyll for payment of four merks yearly.

The free rent, after the deduction of the Bishop fourth of the teinds, and other public burdens, is L. 39: 6: 10 4-12ths Sterling, and the upset price is 1101: 1: 1 4-12ths Sterling.

LOT III. (formerly Lot 4th)—The LANDS of SOUTH and NORTH ARDCHONNEL, with the Wauk Mill thereof, ARDCHONNELLALTRICH, with the Mill thereof, BARRANCHALTINE and BARRANREICH, lying in the united parishes of Kilmore and Kilbride, in Lorne.

There is an heritable right to three fourths of the teinds, the other fourth is Bishops teinds.

The Lands of South and North Ardchonnel hold feu of Mr Campbell of Lochnell for payment of L. 4 Scots and 6 merks, 6s. 8d and 20s. in name of shearing silver, with a kain wedder. The other lands in this lot hold feu of the Duke of Argyll for payment of L. 1: 15: 8 7-12ths Sterling, including the usual converted price of meal and barley.

The free rent, after deduction of the Bishop fourth of the teinds and other burdens, is L. 269: 7: 7 6-12ths Sterling, and the upset price is L. 7542: 13: 6 Sterling.

LOT IV.—(formerly Lot 5th.)—The LANDS of UPPER AUCHAVAICH, lying in the united parishes of Kilmore and Kilbride, in Lorne.

There is an heritable right to three-fourths of the teinds, the other fourth is Bishop teinds.

The lands hold feu of the Duke of Argyll, for payment of L. 1: 5: 9 1-12th Sterling.

The free rent, after deduction of the Bishop fourth of the teinds and other burdens is L. 53: 15: 11 3-12ths Sterling, and the upset price is L. 1506: 6: 3 Sterling.

LOT V.—(formerly Lot 6th.)—The LANDS of DUNSTAFFNAGE, BALLUIR, DUNBEG (with the pertinent of TAYNAHULARICH), PENNYFOUR, Upper & Lower GLENCRUTTEN, GLENCRUTTENBEG, Lands of Lower AUCHAVAICH, &c. Upper and Lower AUCHAVAICH, and FEU-DUTIES arising from grounds feued out at Oban, all lying in the said parish of Kilmore and Kilbride.

There is an heritable right to 3-4ths of the teinds of the whole lands in this lot (except Upper and Lower Glencrutten, which are entirely Bishop teinds), the remaining fourth is Bishop teinds.

The lands in this lot hold feu of the Duke of Argyll, for payment of L. 16: 12: 2 Sterling, including the price of meal and barley.

The free rent, after deduction of 1-5th of the rent of the lands of Upper and Lower Glencrutten, for teind (exclusive of the feus in Oban), being wholly Bishop teinds, and the Bishop fourth of the remaining lands and other burdens, is L. 401: 6: 5 5-12ths Sterling, and the amount of the feu-duties is L. 11: 16: 6 Sterling. The upset price of the lands is L. 11,237: 0: 7 8-12ths Sterling, and of the feu-duties L. 224: 13: 6 Sterling, making together L. 11,461: 14: 1 8-12ths Sterling.

The plan of the estate, and articles of roup, are to be seen in the office of Mr Jeffrey, depute clerk of session, and in the hands of James Ferrier, W. S. agent in the sale.

ROUP OF GRASS PARKS,
AND COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET.

To be LET by public roup, within the house of George Bennet, at Cole-bridge, upon Wednesday the 23d of January 1799,

SEVEN GRASS PARKS upon the Estate of MURRAYFIELD, most of which are old pasture, all divided with high stone dykes, and well watered. The situation, being within 1½ mile of Edinburgh, upon the Corstorphine road, must render them a desirable object to graziers and butchers.

Articles of roup are in the hands of John Lindsey, jun. Colebridge, who will inform as to further particulars.

ALSO,

The House of MURRAYFIELD to be LET and entered to at Whitsunday next, for one or more years, with the Garden and Offices, which are large and commodious; the stables uncommonly so; the kitchen is fitted up with every necessary; there are fixed grates in all the rooms except three.—To be seen Wednesdays and Thursdays from 12 to 3 o'clock.—For particulars enquire at No. 59. George Street. If the house is taken before the roup of the parks, the tenant can be accommodated with any quantity of pasture ground.

HOUSES IN THISTLE COURT.

To be Sold by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 30th day of Jan. curt. betwixt the hours of two and four o'clock afternoon—

THE TWO HOUSES in THISTLE COURT possessed by Mrs Mansfield and Mrs Baillie.

They are well adapted for small families, very genteely and commodiously laid out, and in a most centrical situation. Each house has a small piece of garden ground belonging to it, with a pump well in common, and water pipes may be brought into each of them at no great expence; and no houses of the same size are to be found in the New Town more eligibly situated.

They will be shewn by the tenants on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, betwixt twelve and two o'clock.

For particulars apply to Roger Aytoun, W. S. who has power to conclude a private bargain betwixt and the day of sale.

A FARM IN ANGUS-SHIRE.

To be LET, for the space of Nineteen Years,

THE FARM of COLDCOATS, consisting of about 90 acres. The turnpike road from Arbroath to Montrose runs along the east boundary of this farm, which is about four miles distant from the former place, and seven from the latter.

Andrew Taylor, grieve at Gilchorn, will shew the farm, and for particulars apply to John Rait, Esq. at Anniston.

A Y IHIRE.

The following Lands, lying in the parishes of Craigie and Mauchline, and shire of Ayr, are to be SOLD by Private Bargain,

LOT 1st, THE LANDS of HILL, RATTENRAW MAUCHLINE, CLOSE, LADESIDE, LITTLEHILL, LOCHBAR, and HOLLOW-REDDING, presently rented at L. 367: 19: 4. Sterling

These lands are of a very rich soil, and are capable of great improvement, from the abundance of lime and manure in the immediate vicinity, and there is plenty of coals in the lands, which might be wrought to great advantage.

LOT 2d.—The LANDS of BARGOURS, consisting of 150 acres, rented at L. 97: 13: 4. Sterling. Two of the leases expire at Martinmas 1800, when a great augmentation of rent will take place.

These lands are admirably adapted for a gentleman's residence, from the quantity of fine wood and water within them, and in the neighbourhood, and there is plenty of free stone and lime upon the premises.

The lands hold of the Crown, and afford a freehold qualification in the county of Ayr.

Both lots lie within four miles of the populous and thriving town of Kilmarnock, 12 of the town of Ayr, and are distant 25 from Glasgow, to all of which places there are excellent roads.

For further particulars application may be made to Thomas Wallace, Esq. of Cairnhill, by Kilmarnock; or to Mr Ferrier, W. S. Edinburgh.

SALE OF MILLS AND HOUSES.

To be SOLD by auction, under the authority of the Court of Session, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 16th January 1799, at one o'clock afternoon,

The following SUBJECTS in Lots:

I. THE LANDS of BONNYHAUGH, with the Mansion-House, Office-Houses, Bleachfield, and Gardens thereto belonging: As also, the MILLS of BONNINGTON with the Kiln, Lofts, Granaries, &c. as formerly advertised, at the upset price of 5276l. 11s. 8d. If the Mills shall not be Sold they will be Let: The Entry to commence at Whitsunday 1799.

II. The DWELLING HOUSE, Work-House, Offices, Shades, Waste Ground, &c. situated in Bailie Fife's Close, Edinburgh, occupied by Mr William Coulter, and by Messrs. Ferrier and Dallas; with the other Houses in the said close, occupied by J. and W. White, painters, Alexander M'Donald, and John M'Craw. These subjects are insured in the Friendly Insurance Office, on the old plan, at a valuation of 1500 l. Scots. They are rented at 47 l. and will be exposed at 637 l. Sterling, with the benefit of the insurance.

III. The SECOND FLAT above the pavement of the Tenement, No. 13, in Prince's Street, consisting of four rooms, kitchen, cellars, &c. possessed by Miss Dundas: The THIRD FLAT of the said Tenement, consisting of six rooms, kitchen, cellars, &c. possessed by Mrs Crawford: and the GARRET FLAT, consisting of three rooms and a closet, possed by Donald M'Donald.

These subjects enter from South St Andrew's Street, by Meuse Lane, are rented at 57l. and are to be exposed at 693l. Sterling.

IV. That LODGING, being the second flat from the street, on the south side of George's Square, consisting of five rooms, and a kitchen, with two cellars, back ground, and pump well, rented at 38l. and occupied by Mr Achibald Dunbar, W. S. to be exposed at 450l. Sterling.

V. That LODGING, being the second flat above the sunk storey, of the tenement built upon the lands called Wind Mill Acres, immediately to the south of the Chapel of Ease, consisting of five rooms, a kitchen and cellar, with the privilege of back ground, and a pump well, as occupied by Miss Clark, at the rent of 20l.—To be exposed at 250l. Sterling.

VI. That TENEMENT, called ST JOHN'S CHAPEL, on the north side of the High Street of Canongate, near the Water-Gate, as presently possessed by Mrs Street, George Pringle, Charles Boyd, Jean Bell, Mr Boyet, Mrs Alexander, Mr Soe, Mrs Lacay, and William Grant, rented at 41l. 10s.—and to be exposed at 517l. Sterling.

The titles of the subjects, and conditions of sale, with the judicial rental, and value in 1793, and the present rental, will be shown by Charles Bremner, W. S. who will give any further information which may be required.

SALMON FISHING TO BE LET.

THAT well-known SALMON FISHING on the north side of Bonar, in the parish of Creech, and county of Sutherland, to be set by public roup, within the house of Mrs Sutherland, at the north side of Portmore, or Meickle-Ferry, in the said county, upon the 24th day of January curt. 1799, for such a number of years as bidders may incline. To be set up at a certain rent, to be fixed on the day of roup. The bounds of the Fishing Stations, which are extensive, will be shown, by applying to Mr John Ramsay at Skibo. All reasonable encouragement will be given to persons inclined to take a lease of said Fishing. There is a very good corfehouse, belonging to the premises, in which there are vats and tubs for salting salmon.

There can be no fishing more capable of improvement than that of Bonar, as the nets may be stretched across the Kyle or Frith of Dornoch, which abounds with very fine large salmon, many of which have hitherto eluded the fishers there, and are caught in cruives several miles above.

The salmon might with ease be sent to London, from Bonar, either packed in ice or pickled, as smacks pass the mouth of the Frith daily during the fishing season; and the Frith is navigable up to Bonar.

The sworn rent of this fishing, at the time of the judicial sale, 1786, was 30l. a-year.

For further information, or private agreement, enquire at Captain Kenneth M'Kay at Torbol, near Dornoch, factor on the estate of Skibo, or to Mess. A. M. Guthrie, and Andrew Storie, W. S. Edinburgh.